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M. P. BOAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1874. NO. 118.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Election Bill Finally Passed.

Passage of Senator Graham's Corporation Act.

Unanimous Vote on Mr. Newmyer's Orphans' Court Bill.

Introduction of Important Bills Affecting Courts of Justice.

Eulogies on the Character of Chief Justice Thompson.

Adjournment of Both Houses.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, called up the act to validate acts done by corporations prior to the recording of their charter. Passed.

Mr. Waream introduced a bill regulating all legal advertising.

Mr. Warfel introduced a bill fixing the time for all city, ward or borough officers to qualify. It provides that all such officers shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday of April next succeeding the expiration of the term to which they would otherwise be entitled under existing laws, and the term of all officers hereafter elected on the third Tuesday of February, shall commence and terminate on the first Monday of April.

The Election bill, as amended in the House, passed finally—yeas, 26, nays 2.

Mr. Bechtel offered a resolution to adjourn the Senate in honor of ex-Chief Justice Thompson. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Bechtel, White, McClure, Wallace and Anderson, of Allegheny.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mayer, of Bradford, introduced a bill to regulate taxes on corporations.

Mr. Little, of Wyoming—Giving to courts power to change the venue in criminal cases on the grounds of local excitement or popular prejudice rendering a fair trial impossible, in civil cases where the subject matter of controversy is situated in another county and the parties and witnesses, or a majority of them, reside therein, and in cases of local excitement and prejudice rendering a fair trial impossible.

Petitions for the repeal of Sunday laws were presented by Messrs. Wilcox, McCune and Baird.

Mr. Piper presented the petition of 5,000 citizens of Westmoreland county, praying for the repeal of the Local Option laws.

Mr. Thompson, of Fayette—Regulating borough lines when in adjoining counties.

Mr. Newmyer asked leave of absence for Mr. Orvis.

Mr. Cross, of Beaver, reported an act appropriating $35,000 to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Young asked leave of absence for Mr. Potter.

Mr. Mitchell introduced an act to encourage and develop the mineral resources of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Webb, of Bradford, reported favorably the bill to pay for advertising the new Constitution.

Mr. Hays—A supplement to the general gas and water law.

Mr. Allen, of Warren—An act submitting the question of facts in civil cases to the courts; also, to secure a more strict accountability of county officers.

Mr. Christy—An act relative to the transfer of the estates of married women; also, fixing the number of jurors in sheriff's juries.

Mr. Newmyer called for a final vote on his bill for the organization of Orphans' Courts. Agreed to—yeas 94, nays none.

Mr. Cooper Talley, of Delaware, then introduced a resolution relative to the death of Chief Justice Thompson, once an honorable member and Speaker of this House, and moved an adjournment as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1874.

The Senate this morning took up and passed finally, a bill to perfect the title of property sold by one co-trustee or co-executor to another; and an act to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey the real estate held by such corporations.

The bills read yesterday a first time, were all to-day read a second time and laid aside for a third reading, except the Centennial Appropriation bill, which was postponed for the present, and the bill relating to the payment of costs in cases of appeal from the reports of viewers, which was indefinitely postponed. Several of the others were slightly amended. And the Senate having again exhausted its calendar, adjourned.

The House passed the Senate Election law, as amended, yeas 76, nays 18—all Democrats, but the amended bill did not reach the Senate in time to be acted on. The only material amendment made in it is in requiring *an Assessor to be elected in each election district*, instead of each ward, borough and township, as heretofore. Thus all of your wards which are divided into two precincts, and all of the townships, such as Elizabeth, which has four, and Robinson, Scott, Patton, Wilkins, Indiana and Versailles, which have two each, *will have to elect an Assessor for each precinct*.

Your people in those districts, therefore, which are divided into two or more precincts, may as well prepare to nominate an assessor in each. The new law requires it, and no matter how much it may be ridiculed or resisted, it will be the law. The courts are authorized to appoint Assessors in those districts which now have none, and the Assessors so appointed in the precincts not now supplied with Assessors residing in their bounds, will have to make out the Registry list for the February election. These precincts, therefore, which now have no Assessor living within their bounds, cannot move too soon in getting Assessors appointed.

The Centennial Appropriation bill having been postponed for the present, it is presumable that there is a Constitutional difficulty in the way which its friends are as yet unable to overcome. Their ingenuity may possibly hereafter enable them to get round it; but it has not yet found out the way. The Constitution provides that a two-thirds vote in both Houses may appropriate money to "charitable or educational institutions;" but the Centennial is not of this class, and it prohibits appropriations "for charitable, benevolent or educational purposes to any person or community;" but the Centennial is neither one or the other of these and hence is not among the direct prohibitions. The only conclusion possible to those who contend for the appropriation is that what is not directly prohibited is permitted; but this is a very latitudinarian construction and will lead to difficulties, if once established.

The colleges of the State sent in a very queer document to-day, which was presented, at their request, by Mr. Graham. It claims that the colleges in the State are "*charitable* institutions," and should therefore be exempted from taxation. The Constitution says that the Legislature may, by general laws, exempt from taxation "institutions of *purely public charity*." The college Presidents argue that their institutions are *public* and *charitable*; but they were wise in not undertaking to show that they were "institutions of purely public charity." That the colleges are not and never were; and the signers might have saved the expenditure of logic they have indulged in, for it comes so far short of the point presented by the Constitution, that it amounts to nothing. Logicians, it is said, prove nothing when they prove too much; but they also prove nothing effectual when they prove too little. No one doubts that the colleges of the State are public, and, to some extent, charitable; but, admitting all that the college Presidents claim, in these respects, the college property is still not entitled, constitutionally, to exemption from taxation. Colleges which charge for the tuition of their inmates are not "institutions of purely public charity" in any imaginable sense, and although their case is a hard one, they cannot be exempted from taxation.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution on the subject, declaring that they could not be exempted, but the Senate did not seem willing to debate it, and it, with the petition, was sent to the Finance Committee.

The Committees on Constitutional Reform in both Houses are busy in getting bills ready; but the work is difficult and necessarily slow. In a week or two we shall begin to see the result of their labors. SPECIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1874.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The directors of the Erie Railroad Company this morning authorized President Watson, now in Europe, to negotiate the company's bonds on favorable terms, and also ordered a continuance of laying a double track on their roads and replacing wooden bridges with iron ones.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the New York Cheap Transportation Company to-day, B. P. Hankers was elected President. A resolution was adopted protesting against the increase by the Legislature of the capitation tax on immigrants arriving here. The Committee on Terminal Facilities reported in favor of the improvement of the dock and warehouse system, together with the means of the transfer of merchandise. The Committee on Railroad Transportation reported favorably on the projected people's freight railway from New York to the Missouri river.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Olympic Theater Destroyed.

Firemen Killed by Falling Walls

Partial Schedule of the Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—The new Olympic Theater on Market street, below Thirteenth street, caught fire about three o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The building was formally known as National Hall, and it was lately occupied as a variety theater, under the management of Johnson, Pilgrim & Fitzgerald. The loss is heavy. It is strongly suspected the fire was the work of incendiaries, owing to previous attempts. By the falling of the walls two firemen were killed and several injured. The St. John's Catholic Church, on Thirteenth street, and the Friends's meeting house, on Twelfth street, were in great danger, but through the efforts of the firemen were saved. The carpenter shop adjoining the rear of the theater, was crushed by the falling wall, but no other adjacent property was seriously damaged, except by water.

THE INSURANCE.

The insurance on the Olympic Theater building amounted to $45,700, and included $1,500 each in the Boatman's, of Pittsburgh; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Fire and Marine, Citizen's, Peabody, German and Nail City, of Wheeling; Brewers, of Milwaukee; Citizen's, of Missouri; Globe, of Chicago, and National, of Mississippi; $1,200 each in the American Central, of St. Louis, and Allemania, of Ohio.

The loss by the burning of the Olympic Theater is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. Besides the two firemen killed, six others were seriously wounded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

TRIAL OF LUIE FOR PERJURY.

LONDON, January 29.—The case of Jean Luie, the claimant's witness in the Tichborne trial, charged with perjury, again came up at the Bow street police court to day. George H. Whalley, member of Parliament, who maintains that the statements made by Luie are true, was examined.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. General Henry J. French, of the British army, and Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, are dead.

PROGRESS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—EXCITEMENT AND VIOLENCE PREVALENT.

LONDON, January 29.—Gladstone will address an open air meeting in Greenwich on Saturday, and Nolan's supporters are preparing for a demonstration on Sunday.

Odger is a candidate for Parliament in Southwark. To-night his friends in large numbers entered the hall where a Conservative meeting was in progress, took possession of the platform by force and dispersed the assemblage.

The Conservative candidate in Abingdon was mobbed and stoned to-day.

Roebuck addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Sheffield this evening. He spoke in favor of compulsory education.

Butt, the Home Rule leader, contests the election in Manchester.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

In the Tichborne trial to-day, Chief Justice Cockburn commenced his charge to the jury. The trial of Jean Luie has been adjourned, and the defendant remanded until the end of the Tichborne case is reached, in order that the claimant's testimony may be available.

LATEST CAMPAIGN NOTES.

LONDON, January 30—5:30 A. M.—Thomas Hughes repudiates the action of the Liberal meeting in Marylebone on Wednesday night, in nominating a candidate for Parliament. Edwin James retires from the contest in that district. The Lord Mayor is announced as a candidate for Finsbury. Arch has declined the invitation of Birmingham electors to stand for parliament. A home rule meeting, held in Dublin last night condemned the suddenness of the dissolution of parliament as a trick for suprising constituencies. The Secretary of the Home rule League writes that the dissolution was owing to alarm at the progress of the home rule movement. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says the organization of the home rule party is incomplete, and there is a great lack of funds.

DEPARTURE OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The steamer Oceanic, for New York, took out as passengers Rev. Charles Kingsley and daughters.

COOLNESS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY.

The statement in Delta Marmora's book, in regard to the cession of German territory to France and Prince Bismarck's denial of its truth, causes a coolness between Germany and Italy.

Switzerland.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSRIAN OFFICER.

ZURICH, January 29.—Field Marshal Baron Von Gablenz, of Austria, committed suicide here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 29.—Arrived—Steamship New York, from New York.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Steamships Franklin, from New York; Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, and Olympus, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 29.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £58,000. Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank on balance to-day £20,000. Consols for money 92a92¾; 5 20s '65, 108; do. '67, 108¾; 10 40s, 106¾; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 44¼a44¾; Erie preferred 68¾. Turpentine 33s.

PARIS, January 29.—Specie in Bank of France increased 30,000,000 francs. Rentes 58 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling upland 7¾a7⅞d; Orleans, 8¼a8⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,350 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 4da12s 8d. Flour 28sa29s 6d. Corn 41s. Beef 86s. Lard 44s 9d. Cheese 68s.

ANTWERP, January 29.—Refined petroleum, 31¾ francs.

ZANESVILLE, O.

Assignment of a Dresden Firm—The Atheneum Library Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 29, 1874.

Smart & Bro., of Dresden, Ohio, have assigned to David Austin.

The case of the County Commissioners against the Zanesville Atheneum Library and Reading Rooms is being tried to-day. The Commissioners desire to condemn the Atheneum property for the purpose of building a new court house.

FORT WAYNE.

Run Over by a Train—Rip Van Winkle at the Opera House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 29, 1874.

D. W. Peck was run over by a train of cars this afternoon at Patterson, Michigan, and severely injured.

Robert McWade is playing Rip Van Winkle at Colerick's Opera House to-night.

CRIMES.

The Indiana Incest Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DECATUR, IND., January 29, 1874.

The names of the brother and sister jailed yesterday for the crime of incest, are James and Rebecca Jacobs, aged respectively twenty-five and seventeen. They have been living with their parents, who are good sensible people living upon and owning a farm in the country. The couple have been noticed to act towards each other with an unusual amount of affection, but nothing wrong has ever been thought of until the girl's condition became noticeable.

Whipped His Mother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROE, ADAMS CO., IND., Jan. 29, 1874.

Samuel Baughman was committed to jail last night for whipping his mother. After beating her severely, the fiend knocked her down and, with his heavy boots, jumped upon her until she was almost insensible from the injuring. It is impossible to conjecture how her wounds will terminate.

Charge of Rape Two Years After the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, IND., January 29, 1874.

Jacob Mills was to-day required to give bail for his appearance at court, to answer the charge of committing rape upon the person of Mrs. Wm. Dragon, April 21st, 1872. The affair creates considerable excitement, both parties being of the highest respectability. Mrs. Dragon is a widow with two children. She says she refrained from prosecuting before, out of respect for her own and Mills's relations, and would not have commenced proceedings even now, had it not been for the publicity the affair has gained. Mr. Mills has a wife and children grown up, and is a well-to-do farmer and a prominent member of the church.

The Late Judge Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—The members of the bar to-day took action on the death of Judge Thompson. Chief Justice Agnew presided, and eulogies were delivered by Judges Porter, Woodward, Read and Ludlow, Mr. George W. Biddle and others.

APOLLO, PA, January 29, 1874.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro., Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—We are in receipt of the 75 barrels "Rising Sun" flour you forwarded a day or two since. We cannot speak too highly of this brand, and would like you to forward 75 barrels (sacked), same brand, at your earliest convenience.

And oblige, yours truly,

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

Truxal.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROSTITUTION OF THE FLAG.

Sale of its Protection for Illegal Purposes.

Investigation of the Subject in Progress.

Governor Kellogg Issues a Requisition for Warmouth.

Introduction of Jute-Growing in the South.

Susan B. Anthony and Her Fine for Voting.

National Educational Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1874.

Looking after the Flag.

The resolution referred to the House Judiciary Committee several days ago, instructing them to report what measures are necessary to prevent the improper use of the American flag, though originally designed to meet cases similar to that of the Virginius, will have a wider scope. The Treasury Department is in possesion of official information, which has been reported to Congress, showing that consular officers have at different times in eastern countries sold the American flag to native traders, who have used it in covering illegal traffic. In China, in 1863 or thereabouts, at Shanghai, a fleet of no less than sixty junks or lorchas carried the American flag under an arrangement with a firm now extinct which, it is alleged, secured the monopoly from Consul General Seward at about $300 a year for each junk. The treaty between the United States and China expressly stipulates that trade is only to be carried on at ports recognized in the treaty, and that the American flag shall not be employed on native vessels; yet, in the face of this, fleets of lorchas, under the protection of the American Consul, penetrated the forbidden regions. The flag, there being no information to the contrary, is still used on native vessels sailing on the Woosung and Yangtoz. The flag has also been employed in the nefarious slave and ivory trade in the heart of Africa. The proposed action has, therefore, a timely application.

Requisition for Warmouth.

The following private dispatch from New Orleans was received here to-night: "It is reported that Governor Kellogg has issued a requisition upon Governor Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, for H. C. Warmouth, growing out of some criminal transaction connected with the State treasury when he was Governor.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Thomas A. Scott of the Texas Pacific Railroad, is expected here in a few days, in connection with the pending application for government aid toward the completion of the Texas road. There is no question that there exists in Congress a strong party favorable to the prosecution of this enterprise. Before acting, however, it is proposed to sound the disposition of Congress. It is understood that no alliance will be formed with any other road.

Introduction of Jute.

The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of information respecting the introduction of jute in the Southern States. The bottom lands seem to be admirably adapted to the growth of the fibrous plant. In North Carolina the yield was three thousand pounds of fibre per acre. A correspondent from Georgia says if five cents a pound can be netted, it will be a more profitable crop than cotton. At present the jute is the staple product of Bengal. It is manufactured into various commercial forms in Dundee, and is shipped to the United States in large quantities in the shape of gunny sacks, rope, grain bags, and last, though not in unimportant quantities, as ladies' chignons or switches.

Perquisites to Officers.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform has before it a bill prohibiting the payment of any money or property, either directly or indirectly, to any officer of the government beyond the legally established salary. The effect of this bill will be to put an end to the extravagances comprised under the mild term of "perquisites," and will abolish the fine studs and equipages maintained by officers at the expense of the government. The committee are determined to root out this evil amongst others in hand.

Susan B. Anthony and Her Fine.

Senator Sargent proposes to take two hundred dollars out of the Treasury to reimburse Susan B. Anthony, the amount of the fine imposed on her for illegal voting. It is suggested, as more practicable, that the Senator from the Pacific slope head a subscription list for this purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1874.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association met this morning and will continue in session two days. The first subject for discussion will be the comparison of city instruction in Europe with instruction in this country.

At noon the members of the convention proceeded to pay their respects to President Grant, Governor Shephard and Secretary Delano. The President received them in the east room, where the delegates all shook hands with him, after which they called on the other officials mentioned.

DEATH OF MRS. GENERAL WALBRIDGE.

Mrs. General Walbridge, widow of the late General Hiram Walbridge, died suddenly at her residence at Mt. Pleasant, in the suburbs of this city this morning. She was about to go out in her carriage, and dropped dead in the hall of her residence. Her death was caused by apoplexy.

CONSIDERATION OF VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day was occupied by consideration of the nomination of Thomas B. Van Buren for Consul at Kanaghawa. Mr. Conkling opposed it. The debate was not concluded when the session adjourned.

LAWS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the act providing for the busts of the late Chief Justices Taney and Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room; also to abolish the office of deputy commissioner of internal revenue; also the act authorizing coinage to be executed at mints of the United States for foreign countries.

COST OF DISBURSING PENSION MONEYS.

The cost to the government of the disbursement under existing laws of thirty million dollars of pension moneys, is about one and one-half per cent. of the whole amount disbursed. The postage upon pension vouchers and checks does not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars; about twenty per cent. of the whole cost of disbursement. The compensation to agents is $1,427,126.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds took up and referred to the Chairman, as a sub-committee to examine the subject, a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending expenditures of all appropriations for buildings not yet commenced and covering the same into the Treasury.

NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day resumed examination into the manner of paying expenses for negotiating loans, the sum paid, etc.; the design of the committee being to fix such transactions with exactitude and also to provide specific appropriations, instead of leaving the money to be paid, as heretofore, under the head of permanent appropriations.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

have ordered to be printed for their private use the various financial propositions before them, preliminary to a formal consideration with the view of framing a bill upon the subject.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced requiring an executor or administrator, having a claim of $300 or more against his estate, to give notice to heirs; to provide for the examination of the books and papers of loan and savings associations by a commissioner appointed by the probate judge; to provide for corporations receiving and holding donations and bequests. A resolution was offered and ordered printed, asking the Ohio Congressmen to exert their influence to secure an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a popular vote.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., January 29.—The result of the ballot for Senator to day is but little more satisfactory than the vote of yesterday. Lieutenant Governor Stover attracted a considerable vote, but not so large as was generally expected. A strong effort will be made in his behalf to-morrow. The effort for Hudson came mainly from Grangers, and will be increased to-morrow. As things now stand, the fight is between Stover, Hudson, Phillips, Plumb and Harvey, with no particular advantage in favor of either. It is not generally thought there will be an election to-morrow.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a petition from citizens of Illinois asking that legal tenders be substituted for national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition from citizens of Montana asking a division of the territory. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire as to the amount of illuminating gas consumed and paid for by the Federal government at Washington, and if the cost thereof could not be diminished. He said the amount of gas consumed in public buildings and grounds was enormous, some years costing nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The resolution was agreed to.

The CHAIR, Mr. Carpenter, asked the attention of the Senate, that he might obtain advice. He said the press of the country had called attention to an abuse growing out of the use of the contingent fund of the Senate. He was aware of but one, and that was furnishing stationery to the reporters' gallery of the Senate. He had signed three orders already for that purpose, and this morning found another on his table awaiting his signature. He had searched and could not find any law authorizing the President of the Senate to give such order, but believed it had been the custom. If he had violated the law in signing the orders, he was willing to give a check for the amount, as he signed them in accordance with custom and without an examination of the law.

Mr. CONKLING—Will the Chair read the account?

The CHAIR read an order dated January 8, for four dozen lead pencils and 500 envelopes, "small." On a subsequent day one for half a ream of small note paper, three dozen pencils, half a dozen small erasers, two dozen pen holders and half a dozen large sheets of blotting paper. On the 15th of January, another order for one ream of foolscap paper, one ream of note paper, two dozen penholders, one box of pens and four dozen pencils.

Mr. CONKLING—May I inquire of the Chair whether these orders come to the Chair.

The CHAIR—When stationery was wanted for the reporter's gallery, the stationer was informed and he supplied it.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if this stationery was used by correspondents, and if they went to the stationery room to get it and then had requisitions sent to the Vice President.

The Chair replied that they informed the stationer and he sent the orders.

Mr. CONKLING—And I understand these are not the official reporters of the Senate, but reporters of newspapers occupying seats in the gallery.

After debate, the Committee on Contingent Expenses was instructed to investigate as to the amount of stationery furnished the reporters, and whether the practice should not be discontinued.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was called to the chair, and Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs.

He said he never reflected on Louisiana matters but with mingled sorrow and shame. He differed from the Senator from Indiana (Morton) as to Pinchback having a *prima facie* case, and referred to the lengthy report of the Congressional Committee containing 1,094 pages on Louisiana affairs. This report received the signature of all the members except Mr. Morton. It is too late now to talk about seating Pinchback on a *prima facie* case, as this committee has agreed that there was no legal government in Louisiana, nor a legal Legislature there on the 15th of January last. He disputed the claim of Mr. Morton that the testimony was taken only in the case of Ray. He (Carpenter) contended that the proceedings were binding upon the Senate. The attempt of Senator Morton to rule out that testimony and seat Pinchback on a *prima facie* case was certainly worthy of the ingenuity of that gentleman. He (Carpenter) entirely concurred with the views expressed by the gentleman from Ohio (Thurman) in regard to the Goldthwaite case, but there was a *prima facie* case there; but on the 15th of January last there was no legal government in Louisiana, and no legal Legislature to elect a Senator. After quoting from Robbins's case, of Rhode Island, to show the law in reference to *prima facie* cases, he contended that that case proved just the reverse of the argument of the gentleman from Indiana (Morton), although it had been quoted by him to sustain his argument. He reviewed at length the condition of affairs in Louisiana, as shown by the testimony before the committee, and said in that part of his argument he would be dry and tedious, but after this he intended to wash his hands of the whole affair, and therefore would lay before the Senate the case in its absolute nakedness. Then if his Republican friends in this chamber thought proper to take it on their shoulders and march through the next Presidential campaign, he would bid them joy. [Laughter.] He then read from the Louisiana Constitution and the law governing election returns, and argued that the action of both returning boards, that of Warmouth and that of Lynch, was illegal. Warmouth had no authority to remove Bovie as Secretary of State. The vacancies existing in the canvassing boards on the 14th day of November, 1872, were therefore never filled, and the only members of that board were Warmouth and Lynch, and they voted in different ways, so there was no election whatever. Warmouth was in one building with his board and Lynch in another with his. The law required the board to meet together. Bovie was Secretary of State all the time; but, by virtue of being a candidate for office, he was disqualified from voting on the returning board. The order of Warmouth removing him as Secretary of State was of no more authority than an order from the President of the Senate removing General Grant from the Presidency. Referring to the forged affidavits, from which the Lynch board made up its returns, he said one little gentleman with a smiling face appeared before the committee and swore that he forged twelve hundred affidavits and delivered them to Bovie in open board. Bovie said he was "a hell of a fellow," and asked him if he could not get some more. He replied that he could have more by nine o'clock in the morning. [Laughter.] Instead of 9,606 majority for McEnery, as shown by the returns, this Lynch board gave Kellogg double that. He must say if Warmouth could not abolish that board it was immortal, and never could be abolished. This canvass was also very profitable to the Lynch board. It appears virtue in Louisiana has its reward, and that speedily. Lynch had his own son, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad, appointed inspector of live stock in New Orleans at an annual salary of $12,000, and then had his son appoint an old friend his deputy; but finally Lynch came to the conclusion that it would not look well to have his son in the position and had him resign. After coming before the committee, at Washington, and airing his patriotism, he went back to New Orleans and Kellogg appointed him to the identical office, at a salary of $12,000, which he holds to this day. The Kellogg Legislature abolished two courts and created a new one, making Hawkins judge and consolidating the jurisdiction of both, and giving him exclusive jurisdiction over contested election cases, writs of mandamus, etc., saying to him, "Faithful in a few things, I'll make thee ruler over many." [Laughter.] Then Pinchback was sent to the Senate. Whatever else may be said of those rascals down there, they certainly do not forget their associates. [Renewed laughter.] When his friend from Indiana (Morton) came thundering down on him with his artillery and heavy ordnance, he would commend him to a careful examination of the testimony just read. Mr. Carpenter said he would next proceed to consider the interference of the general government in this muddle. While this contest was going on, Kellogg commenced a suit in the United States Court, and Judge Durell issued his restraining order; and it was a most remarkable document. On the 6th of December there was another judicial proceeding, which had no parallel in this country or England. At night this same Judge Durell issued an order to sieze the State House. The testimony showed that he went to his lodging about eleven o'clock P. M., and, feeling like it, issued the order. Nobody had applied for it; he was not setting in chambers; not holding court; but at his lodgings issued an order to the United States Marshal to seize the State House. It was seized, a company of troops put therein and that company held it for more than six weeks while the farce of organizing this Legislature was being enacted, and these two men, Pinchback and Ray, were elected while the State House was so held by troops. The act of Congress authorizing election cases to be brought before federal courts, applied only to instances where the parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; so Durell had not even a decent pretext for jurisdiction. A more remarkable proceeding than that of Durell's could not be found anywhere. Such orders were never issued in Russia or Turkey. By his very act he organized both sides, putting Republicans in and Democrats out of the State House. He (Carpenter) sent to the clerk's desk and had read the orders of that Judge, and said he wished it was in his power to have them read in the hearing of every citizen of the United States.

After the reading Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that his friend (Carpenter) was becoming worn out, and he therefore moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. CARPENTER agreed to the motion, and the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Carpenter will resume his speech.

HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to national currency, and to establish free banking. The bill was read. After discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, the House refused to recommit it to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as desired by the chairman of that committee, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that it be called up for discussion in two weeks.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported a bill limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to four hundred millions, and allowing their exchange into convertible 3 45-100 bonds. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved the 3d day of June, 1864, be so ammended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter by required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulation, but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times in hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in said section.

Section 2—That section 21 of said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved on the 12th of July, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained.

Section 3—That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have deposited in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation, and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Assistant Treasurer at the city of New York, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes; all notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective associations issuing the same, and shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed—or if torn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead—shall be forwarded to the respective associations; provided, that each of the said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of the redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes; and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any time shall not exceed the sum of four hundred million dollars now authorized by existing laws.

Section 4—That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon a deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums not less than ten thousand dollars with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued on such bonds.

Section 5—That sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring that such of said association shall keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on, and all provisions of said sections requiring or permitting any of said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, are hereby repealed.

Section 6—That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or on deposit, for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Treasurer may prescribe, the charter numbers of the association by which they are severally issued.

Section 7—That associations without circulation may be organized upon a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than ten thousand dollars of United States registered bonds, as provided in section 16 of said act, and associations already organized without circulation are authorized to withdraw their bonds in excess of ten thousand dollars.

Section 8—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, at the beginning of each and every month from and including July 1874, two million dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable in gold two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less that ten dollars each, in exchange for and as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be cancelled, and any excess of gold in, or hereafter covered into the Treasury of the United States, after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the government, shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the affairs of the Ocean National bank of New York, and especially whether Theo. M. Davis, its Receiver, or other officials have been guilty of misconduct; with power to send for persons and papers and to appoint a sub-committee to take testimony in New York and elsewhere. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported adversely upon the bill to establish and maintain a national savings depositary as a branch of the Postoffice Department. Referred.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Banking Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Citizen's National bank, of Hagerstown, Maryland, to change its location to Washington City, with an increase of capital from $50,000 to $200,000, and to change its name to that of the Citizens National bank of Washington, D. C. He explained the objects of the bill and stated that it did not authorize any increase of circulation.

Without discussing the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, continued his argument in support of such a reduction of the army as the bill contemplated. He showed that it would not be necessary to muster out a man, because the natural depletion of the army every year by death, expiration of service and desertion, amounted to over one-half its whole strength. The diminution of officers last year was eighty-three. It was only necessary to keep down enlistment and lop off some extraneous matters in the quartermaster's department and other branches of the service.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, favored a well-considered bill to reduce the army after a systematic manner.

Mr. NESMITH, a member of the Military Committee, protested against a reduction of the army, which, he said, was got up in accordance with the views of the humbug Peace Commissioners. He defended the frontiersmen against the aspersions usually brought against them, and declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish.

Mr. NIBLACK said if the House desired a reduction of the army, it should pass a bill to that effect and thus get rid of the expenses which, under the existing law must be and would be made, but the mere withholding of money, without some corresponding law reducing that branch of the public service, was not economy but simply making a deficiency.

Mr. RANDALL concurred in the argument as to the necessity for protecting the frontier against Indians, but for that purpose troops should be withdrawn from the South, where they are now used for the purpose of crushing out the liberties of the people.

Mr. BECK argued that the expenditures of the government ought not to exceed two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. The revenues were large enough for that, if the Secretary of the Treasury would only stop paying the principal of the public debt.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Whitthorne, Kendall, McCormick and Morey. Without coming to a vote, the committee rose and the House, on motion of Mr. Sener, directed the Centennial Committe, to which had been referred the question of completing the Washington monument, to inquire also as to the propriety of completing the unfinished monument to the memory of Mary the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying and revising the statutes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,740,737.

The steamships Westphalia, from Hamburg; Abyssinia and Italy, from Liverpool, and Amerique, from Brest, arrived at New York yesterday.

General Gonzales, temporary President of the Republic of San Domingo, accompanied by his Cabinet, arrived at the capital on the 18th inst., and were received with enthusiasm.

The suit of the heirs of Captain Colvocoresses (who either committed suicide or was murdered in Bridgeport) against several life insurance companies for $190,000, have been settled, with one exception, by an agreement by the companies to pay one-half.

The elections in Ontaria and Quebec yesterday, resulted in returning a large majority for the new government. Sir John A. McDonald was elected, however, by a majority of 46.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday reported that the resolutions passed in 1872, censuring Senator Sumner, ought to be rescinded.

Captain A. G. Renaud, acting Secretary of the Howard Association, of Memphis, recently arrested on a charge of embezzling funds has been honorably acquitted and discharged. He was arrested at the instance of his wife, who acknowledges that she had no more substantial ground for the charge than jealousy.

John B. Gough, although uneducated, not having been at school since he was eleven years of age, says he believes the education of forty years ago was better than that of the present day. Not a competent witness.

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR!

Cash Prices:

MADISON MILLS, White Wheat, Bbls., - - - -	$8 25
RISING SUN, Red Wheat, Bbls., - - - - -	8 00
TORRID ZONE, Red Wheat, Bbls, - - - -	7 50
LAMARTINE, Red Wheat, Bbls., - - - -	7 25
CITY MILLS, Red Wheat, Bbls, - - - - -	7 25

NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

255 LIBERTY STREET.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Complimentary Resolutions Concerning Chief Justice Waite, Late President of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the Select Committee on resolutions of respect to Chief Justice Waite, their late President, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Hon. M. R. Waite we bear testimony to his character as a citizen, his distinguished qualities as a jurist, and his ability and impartiality as presiding officer of this body. In retiring from this convention to accept the exalted position to which he has been called, he carries with him the affectionate regard of those with whom he has been officially associated, and we feel confident that in the exercise of the duties of the highest judicial office of the government, he will manifest the same faithfulness to public trust.

The resolutions concluded by tendering the thanks of the convention and instructing the committee to send Chief Justice Waite a copy of the resolutions. The vote adopting them was not put formally, but the whole convention, at the suggestion of one of its members rose to their feet.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and lower temperature will prevail, with rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds and possibly snow. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, clear or fair weather during the day, followed by colder and partly cloudy weather by Friday night. For the Lake region, cold and cloudy weather, with rising barometer northerly to easterly winds and snow. For the Ohio valley and thence westward to the lower Missouri valley, colder and generally cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds and rising barometer. For the Northwest, very cold and partly cloudy weather, with northwesterly to northeasterly winds, very high barometer and light snow in the river valleys.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 29, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	48	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	46	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport, I.	26	N. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	54	E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	42	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	35	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	40	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	45	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	50	S. E.	Clear.
Nashvile, Tenn	42	Calm.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	50	S. E.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	22	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	53	S.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	49	S	Fair.
Vicksburg	53	S. E.	Clear.

Blairsville Presbytery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 29, 1874.

The Blairsville Presbytery met here on the 27th, Rev. W. W. Morehead, of Greensburg, Moderator. The session was largely attended, and a great amount of business was transacted. After a very interesting meeting the Presbytery adjourned to-day.

The Evans Trial.

HARRISBURG, January 29.—In the Evans case, to-day, the whole day was occupied in the examination of Colonel B. F. Lee, Governor Geary's private secretary during his last term, Governor Hartranft, General Allen, Morton McMichael, Jr., and the defendant. The case was not concluded to-day.

Jay Cooke's Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Edwin M. Lewis has been elected Trustee, and Messrs. Shoemaker, Clayton, Norris, Helfenstein and Brown, Committee of Creditors, in Jay Cooke & Co.'s bankruptcy case; and this morning this result of the election was confirmed by the courts.

STATE NEWS.

Easton has had over two hundred cases of measles, and not one resulting fatally.

Phoenixville barbers have resolved not to shave customers on Sunday.

Helltown is the profane name of a Reading suburb.

The farmers of Venango county will hold a meeting at Franklin, February 17, to organize an agricultural association.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey are about to erect a large and expensive roundhouse in Mauch Chunk.

Richard Bull, of Birdsboro, has the honor of being the first colored man that ever sat as a juryman in courts of Berks county.

Elizabeth Clark died in Johnstown on Wednesday, at the age of four-score years. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment in St. Mary's cemetery, to-day. Mrs. Clark had lived in Johnstown for more than half a century.

James Phillips, of Linwood, Delaware county, has in his possession a Bible, which he claims to be the oldest book in the United States. It was translated by William Tyndall, and published in 1551. The book was brought to this country in 1682, and has been in the Phillips family ever since. It is printed in large size old English type, and is in a good state of preservation.

President Grant has appointed Frederick R. Foltz, a son of ex-Surgeon General J. M. Foltz, formerly of Lancaster, now of Philadelphia, a cadet at large to West Point.

The Rev. S. R. Boyer, of Lyons, Berks county, has received and accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of the Strasburg and Millersville Lutheran churches, near Lancaster.

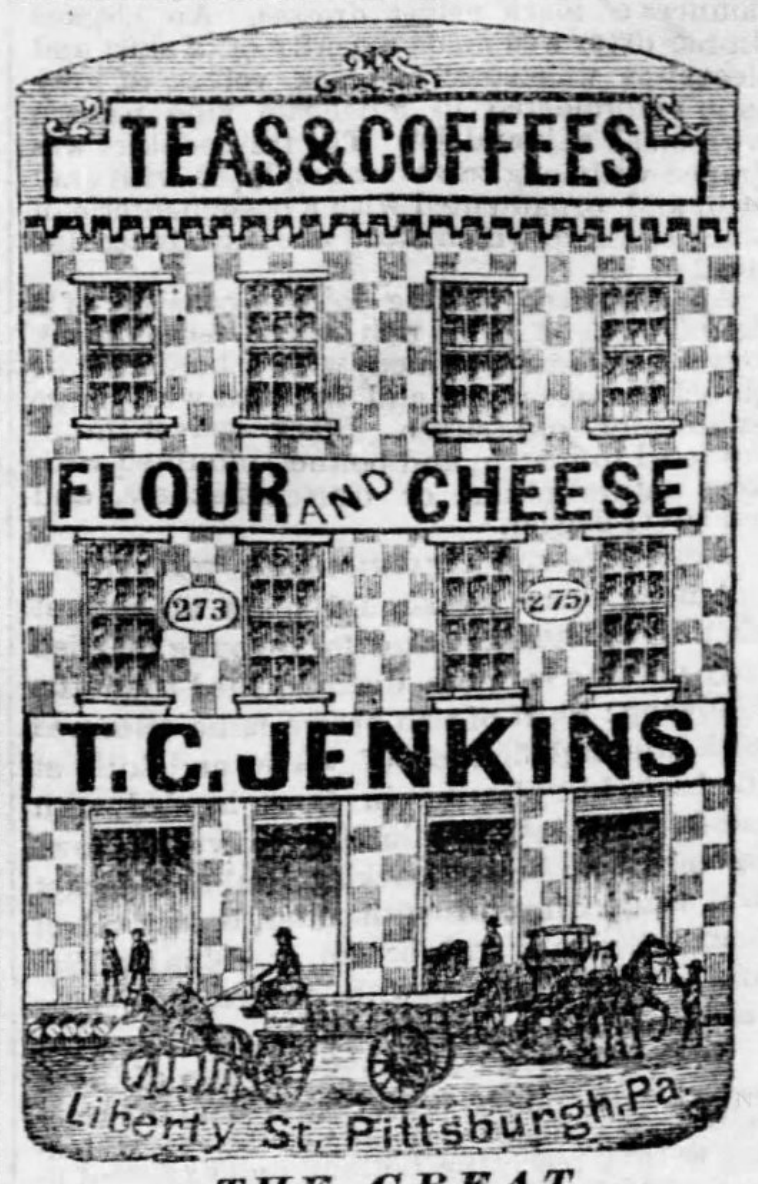
New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

Grocers' Circular.

I have now in print another edition of my Trade Circular and Price Current, the most complete work of the kind in the country, alphabetically arranged, with prices in full to all articles included. Every Grocer and Flour Dealer should have one. Those that are not regular customers of the house will please send their names for circular, which will be sent to dealers Free of Charge, by return mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

BUY THE GREAT

White River Flour

Guaranteed to Make More and Better Bread than any Flour in the country for the money.

Twenty-five cents per Barrel Allowed on Flour if Paid within Ten Days from Date of Bill.

One Per Cent. Discount on all other Goods.

☞ NO RETAIL STORE connected with this Establishment.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

The Episcopal Classical Academy.

New term begins Monday next.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER—A GOOD steady Shoemaker on Repairing. Address S. MOODY & CO., Cannelton, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with gas, water, and a large yard attached. Address M. F. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ALLEGHENY Railroad and North Pacific Bonds. Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on commission. Call on or address J. C. JAMISON & CO., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUTH nineteen years of age, of steady habits, good education and some experience, a Situation as Clerk or Book-keeper in a Wholesale House or Manufactory. The best of references given. Address Youth, Lock Box 337.

WANTED—TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—A gentleman having for the past three years traveled through Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, desires to make an engagement with a first-class wholesale firm. References unexceptionable. Address Traveler, this office.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN AN IMPORTANT Invention, the undersigned being the Inventor and Patentee of a valuable improvement in Barge Pumps. This Pump is all iron, the bottom is cast and the top is wrought iron. I am desirous of securing a Manufacturing Partner in the same. For further particulars address C. P. GAVER, Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value. In applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED—

TO BORROW.

FROM TWENTY ($20,000) TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ($25,000) DOLLARS,

For two years, on first class city property, worth double the amount. Address A. W., Commercial Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED, LOST or Stolen from the premises of Mrs. William Forse, Fifth avenue, Shady Side, a dun colored Alderney Cow, of medium size and tips of horns cut off. Upon her return to the above premises, or any information that will lead to her return, the above reward will be paid by MILLER, FORSE & CO., at 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ICE! ICE! ICE!—TEN Thousand Tons of Crystal Ice from the pure water of Lake Erie, will be delivered upon the cars, at Erie, Pa., at reasonable figures, to persons wishing to contract for the same. Address HENRY C. LYNCH, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—THAT DESIRABLE Residence situated at No. 73 Isabella street, Allegheny city, near Hand street Bridge, containing 8 Rooms, finished Attic, Bathroom and Washhouse, Gas and Water. Lot 22x100. Possession given April 1st. The property will be sold at a reasonable price, and the situation will be found very convenient. For further information apply on the premises, or to JOHN. S. WILLOCK, 142 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Bar-room attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst. a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING—The best stand in the city—good for any business; near Court House, No. 12 Wylie street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THREEE-STORY Brick House, corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. Apply to GEO. W. GUTHRIE, 119 Diamond street.

FOR RENT—LARGE AND HANDSOME Store, No. 198 Penn street, opposite Horne's Trimming Store. Inquire of DR. PENINGTON, Fourth Floor, same building.

FOR RENT—VACANT LOT—40X75 feet, corner Liberty and Pitt streets, near foot of Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE small Room in second story of Commerce Building. Apply at National Bank of Commerce, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—TO AN ACCEPTABLE party, large New Storeroom, 20x70, at No. 240 Penn street, with Cellar. Possession given at once. Apply at KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.'S, 233 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE PROPERTY—No. 24 Locust street, Allegheny, a large brick House, with all the modern improvements, in good order; large Grounds with Carriage House, Stable, Ice House, &c. Inquire at 178 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1ST—THE large and well located Warehouse, No. 10 Sixth street, (late St Clair), at present occupied by James Gallagher. For particulars inquire of BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Wooslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realised from this source are to be employed in the erection of the Buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or postoffice order to the undersigned,

FRED'K. FRALEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR MAYOR—

DAVID KIRK,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR—

ALFRED SLACK,

OF SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Allegheny.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER—

R. M. SNODGRASS,

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE Republican City Executive Committee are requested to meet at the LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS on SATURDAY, January 31st, 1874, at half past Two o'clock.

R. C. ELLIOT, Chairman.

M. F. EGAN,
J. D. FLEMING, } Secretaries.
WM. J. DIEHL,

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IN THE BEST INFORMED QUARTERS SEEMS TO INDICATE AN EARLY ADVANCE IN CANNED GOODS; ALREADY THERE HAS BEEN A STIFFENING IN PRICES IN SOME ARTICLES IN EASTERN CITIES. IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT THE FRUIT CROP OF LAST SEASON WAS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE; OF PEACHES ALONE THERE WAS ONE-THIRD LESS PACKED THAN IN 1872, AND THE FALLING OFF IN SMALL FRUITS WAS EVEN GREATER. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE GENERAL DISARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS LAST FALL, THIS WOULD HAVE CAUSED A MODERATE ADVANCE SOME TIME AGO. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS IS LOWER AT THE PRESENT TIME THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR YEARS, AND MUST SOON BE ENTIRELY OUT OF THE MARKET, SO THAT TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION WE THINK WE ARE SAFE IN ADVISING OUR FRIENDS WHO HANDLE THIS CLASS OF GOODS AND WHO ARE IN NEED OF STOCK TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES AT ONCE. WE ARE STILL SELLING AT OLD PRICES, WITH A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFF FOR CASH. SINCE WE HAVE INAUGURATED THIS CLEARANCE SALE, AT CLOSE PRICES, OUR SUCCESS HAS BEEN VERY FLATTERING, BUT WE STILL HAVE BARGAINS FOR ALL WHO MAY COME. WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS OF

Canned Goods, American Pickles,
French Mustard, Jellies and Jams,
Tomato, Walnut and
Mushroom Ketchups,
French and American Sardines.

We are the only manufacturers of the

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

We Import direct from England

Coleman's Double Superfine Mustard,
Morton's Prize Medal Pickles, Seven Varieties.

We are the Manufacturers' Agent for

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Hand Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Century Soap,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
American Dairy Salt, Small Bags.
Imperial Russian Mustard, Horse Radish Flavor,
Rocky Mountain Bath Brick.

We sell at Manufacturers' Own Prices the following:

Burnett's Unrivalled Flavoring Extracts,
The Halford Table Sauce,
John Preston's Chocolates, Broma and Cocoa.

A personal inspection will repay you.

Warehouse, Sample Room and Office,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th.

OPENED THIS DAY, BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

MARKET STREET,

2,000 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries,

COMPRISING

Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,

In New Designs and at Very Low Prices, to Wholesale Trade Only.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

OFFER A LARGE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

SMALL WARES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, YARNS.

Standard AA and Extra Heavy XXX Blue and Brown Drills, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds.

New Discovery.

EDWARDS'S

Natural Polish,

The Best Article in the World for all purposes.

It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.

27 Sixth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Manufacturers.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY on Federal street, Pittsburgh. Building, Machinery and Engine—all in good order. Size of building 41x125 feet, two stories high. Would also be suitable for sash and door factory.

T. B. YOUNG,
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BARBOUR'S

Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil

Only 25 Cents Per Gallon.

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MANUFACTURERS.

Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.

Office, No. 1 Sixth St., near Suspension Bridge

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE BALED HAY, and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE-BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE;

5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

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Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams

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50 Tierces Prime Leaf,

In Store, a for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874.

ELSEWHERE in this paper we print the fifth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, of which Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT is Chairman. It is a valuable and interesting document, and will well repay careful perusal.

THE Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn to-day until the first Monday in March. It is stated that the court has accomplished more business this session up to the present time than has been heretofore done in a full session.

THIS is a bad year for the hobbies of visionary theorists. The Postal Savings Bank and Telegraph schemes of Mr. CRESSWELL have both been adversely considered by the proper committees of the House, and will be so reported to that body.

POOR Brooklyn! It seems to be the general impression that its union with New York city is inevitable, and that their destinies and ultimate organizations are to be identical. It is in a sufficiently bad way, already; but its last end threatens to be worse than its first.

WE ARE now revising our list of country exchanges in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Should any publisher who has complied with our terms fail to receive the COMMERCIAL in exchange for his paper, let him drop a note to this office, and the matter will be arranged.

VENI, VIDI, VICI. There is some talk of nominating Civil Rights Congressman ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, for the next Governor of that State—he finds so much favor among his constituents on account of his recent able speech in Congress. Should he receive the nomination, his election would be a foregone conclusion.

THE Democratic Legislature of Kentucky is said to contemplate the prohibition of masquerades—whether as a Pickwickian measure against the Ku-Klux or not, we do not know. But what would become of the politicians of that State, in the event of the inhibition of insincerity and false assumptions, facial or otherwise?

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, contradicts the statement which has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that he was born in Virginia. He says he is a native of South Carolina. We thought, at the time, that his biographers had not located his birth-place far enough South—his political doctrines and ideas are so interfused with the pestilential heresies of CALHOUN.

A FURTHER indication of steadily increasing business prosperity consists in the fact—noted in the New York papers—that collections are very much better this year than they were last. Thus far during the present month, in some of the largest houses, they have been at the rate of seven per cent. over those of January, 1873. This result upon old obligations is both favorable and hopeful.

A CERTAIN platitudinous paper which is not quite certain whether it has a soul, or whether, having one, it is its own—deprecates the direct incisiveness of some of the COMMERCIAL's recent observations concerning matters relating to the general public welfare. The whole difficulty with our contemporary is, that it has lived so long on echoes as to be unable to recognize an original sound.

THE lower branch of the Illinois Legislature has just passed a compulsory Education bill, and most of the Chicago papers are urging the Senate to indorse it without delay. Yet Chicago has public school accommodation for less than half her children. Ten thousand additional scholars would like to crowd in, and cannot. Would it not look better and more consistent to make some sort of provision for the willing and waiting, before undertaking to compel the reluctant?

THE management of the Pennsylvania, the Hudson River, and New York Central and the Erie railways are understood to have been in convention nearly a week in New York city, the object of the convention being to agree upon a basis for pooling the entire freight business of those roads, each road to receive its actual running expenses and an equal share in the net profits, thus putting an end to competition. This is the most gigantic combination of railroads ever formed in this country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Buffalo *Express* calls attention to the interesting fact that the first legal tender was issued by a Chinese emperor something over five hundred years ago. They were made from the bark of the mulberry tree, and on each bill was stamped a certain value. No other currency was allowed to be used. To make the work complete he directed that whoever refused to take them should be put to death—a precaution which most probably insured them against any depreciation in value.

A NUMBER of Southern Congressmen, it is said, demand that Congress shall so legislate that money will find its way South, manufactories, etc., spring up in that section, and its resources be developed. This being the case, and the tone of their request being so peremptory, it might not be a bad idea for that body to enact a law compelling the people of that section to cut themselves loose from their preposterous political and social theories, and their personal disinclination for work—and to roll up their sleeves, man-fashion, and *begin*—for that is the only sure and certain way of bringing about the fulfillment of the Southern need.

THE fact that the exports of Great Britain for last year were a hundred and fifteen million pounds sterling less than the imports, and that most of the principal industries of that country were more or less adversely affected during that period, is beginning to create a doubt in the mind of its leading journals whether the commercial supremacy of England has not only actually reached, but also passed, its highest point, and whether it does not betoken a still further slackening of industries, which must in turn produce a corresponding falling off in wages and general consumption. Considerable anxiety is manifested concerning the future outlook, nor does the manifest intention of our own country to adhere firmly to the protective policy under which its multitudinous industries have developed so rapidly, at all tend to lessen the prevailing solicitude.

SCIENCE is nurtured by cultivation rather than by authoritative dictation; and hence it is to be hoped the proposition which is before the government for the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, which shall comprehend "the regulation of quarantine" and the power of "vitalizing the various health boards of the country, harmonizing their plans of operation," &c., with "an authority that shall overstep State lines," may be rejected. Why not extend the Surgeon General's Bureau so as to comprehend the additional duty of collecting vital, disease and mortuary statistics, and reports bearing upon the same, from State Boards of Health and other health organizations and offices; and to collate, publish and disseminate the information so obtained for the common good? The departments and agencies of that Bureau extend over our whole territory, and could readily be made to include the whole subject of practical sanitary science.

A NUMBER of vexatious lawsuits having at different times arisen in Missouri from the latitude taken by commercial agents in making reports of the mercantile standing of merchants in St. Louis and other portions of that State, and much dissatisfaction being felt concerning the alleged abuses of the system, a bill has just been introduced in the Legislature to prevent the evils complained of. The measure, which is quite comprehensive in its scope and character, provides that every such commercial agent shall file a bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties; that every statement concerning the business standing of any person shall be duplicated and kept on file in his office for examination upon the order of the court, and that every person who may consider himself injured by the publication of untrue reports may institute suit for damages; the meaning and effect of any statement, causing the injury sued for, to be deemed a question of fact, and parol evidence to be admissible to assist in determining such meaning and effect. The passage of a similar law is also contemplated in Illinois and some other Western States.

NOT a few of the more thoughtful and prescient of the Southern journals are beginning to echo the oft repeated views of the COMMERCIAL concerning the proper course to be pursued with regard to the industrial rehabilitation of that section of our common country. The *Daily Vicksburger*, published at Vicksburg, Miss., now falls into line and tells the people to their faces that they must discard their old ideas if they expect that section to prosper. If the Legislature will not give the subject attention, it proposes that land-owners should combine and offer inducements to emigrants; saying—

"We must offer to rent them land at nominal rates—say for taxes for the first year, and a small rental the second year. We must shake off the shackles of prejudice, cast aside our old fogy ideas, and thrust our grand old State along in the path of progress."

All these various indications of unrest over the stagnant, fruitless past, are so many evidences that the spirit of a better and lustier future is at work among the people. There will be no lack of immigration to our inviting Southern fields so soon as the hospitable word shall be reinforced with the cordiality of liberal and sincere-heartedness.

McCLURE AND THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

It is a poor compliment to the Democracy that Mr. McCLURE should be so anxious, as he has shown himself, to avoid the odium of a distinct Democratic nomination. When he was asked if he would accept a Democratic nomination to the Mayoralty of Philadelphia, he replied that he would not accept of a mere party nomination; but if "the friends of Constitutional Reform" would ask him to run, he would not decline.

The genuine friends of Constitutional Reform, however, were prepared to see him in heaven, first, before *they* would nominate him; and as McCLURE evidently thought a Democratic nomination, pure and simple, would degrade and disgrace him, the trick was conceived of calling a mass meeting of "the friends of Constitutional Reform" to meet at Horticultural Hall on Thursday night, January 29th, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, the Democrats reserving the exclusive right to manage that meeting. The Democratic City Convention, which reassembled on Wednesday, accordingly consented to forego the luxury of a straight-out, party nomination, and contented themselves with *recommending* McCLURE as the candidate to be nominated at Horticultural Hall. It was a shallow device to give McCLURE all the advantages of a Democratic nomination, without loading him down with the odium of it.

The Horticultural Hall meeting was a mere subterfuge. It was a Democratic meeting throughout, and the "Constitutional Reform" covering is too thin to conceal the horns and hoofs of the actual devil hidden beneath it. FORNEY and McCLURE deceive themselves into the silly belief that all the tracks are covered up, and that the people will not be able to penetrate the disguise, but they give too little credit to the sharpness of the public vision. The nomination of Mr. McCLURE is, in reality, a Democratic one; his support is confined to the Democracy exclusively; and henceforth he, and FORNEY, and the Philadelphia *Press* are to be regarded as part and parcel with the Democracy. If the Democrats choose to demean and belittle themselves by acknowledging that a straight-out Democratic nomination disgraces whoever accepts it, no one outside of the Democratic ranks need complain of the degrading confession; but they know, just as we know, that Mr. McCLURE is, in reality, the Democratic candidate and a member of the Democratic party.

As to the pretended "Reform" element in the Horticultural Hall meeting, the true friends of "Reform" know just what a sham that is. The "Reformers" are not and never were for McCLURE, and cannot be coaxed into his support. Whatever doubt may have hung around their action; whatever hesitation they may have shown in selecting a candidate, they have never, for one moment, left the public mind in doubt as to where they stood as regards *him*. They have been against McCLURE from the start; are against him to-day; and will vote in a body for STOKLEY, if it comes to a choice between him and McCLURE. The original purpose undoubtedly was, as we have before pointed out, to unite the Democrats and Reformers on one candidate; but it has always been understood, as a part of that arrangement, that whoever was chosen as the joint candidate, if one could be agreed upon, in no event was it to be McCLURE.

The "Reform" element, therefore, is not on McCLURE's side, no matter what the *Press* may assert to the contrary. McCLURE cannot be chosen Mayor with their aid, nor can FORNEY go to the United States Senate as the consequence of McCLURE's success. There are some things that can *not* be done as well as others.

We are glad to get things down to their proper ground. McCLURE and FORNEY as Liberal Republicans, as Reformers, as Independents and as political adventurers generally, have been uncertain political elements, hard to classify and hard to lay hand upon; but McCLURE and FORNEY as Democrats are just where we want them. They belong to the Democratic party, and there let them stay. As coworkers with MCMULLEN and JOSEPHS, and as leaders of the roughs generally, the world can understand and appreciate them; and in that category, let us be thankful to Providence, we have at last got them fast and sure.

NOVEL REFORM MOVEMENT.

Highland county and some other counties in the State of Ohio have lately been the scenes of what may be called a new development of the temperance movement. It is certainly a novel method of waging war upon the sellers of intoxicating drinks. Perhaps the method alluded to owes its origin to the inventive genius of an Indiana woman; indeed, we feel pretty sure that it was first practised somewhere in the State of Indiana, but on a small and insignificant scale, and to the women of Ohio fairly belongs the credit of fully putting it to the test of repeated experiment and of thus proving its efficacy beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. They, however, appear to think as yet so modestly of their own labors and to be so indifferent about the publication of their success that we owe our entire knowledge on the subject to the reports of the liquor sellers or their friends. One's cause must be very bad indeed, too atrociously bad for any decent adjective to characterize, if it cannot be so represented as to command at least a little sympathy from those who have not heard the other side, and it is therefore not surprising that in the narratives of the victims of this new mode of warfare there are touches of pathos which even the most zealous champion of temperance may not wholly resist. Where in Illinois, Ohio, etc., the women, taking advantage of recent legislation, visit the saloons and beer houses with menace and denunciation in eye and mouth, and with the whole power of the government at their back, the proprietor, if a man of spirit, could feel no special embarrassment. While he might be somewhat awed, or even terrified, he could still feel himself on the solid ground of familiar realities, and could manfully confront his feminine enemies with such weapons of logic and retort as were kept ready for use. Even defeat in the conflict, even an adverse decision of a magistrate and the spoiling of his goods to compensate a bill of damages, might only confirm the patient or impatient host in the justice of his cause by enabling him the more clearly to realize his own martyrdom and the bitterness of the persecution of which he had become the victim.

But no such consolation or support is available for the unhappy vender of spirits when assailed in the new method which has lately caused such panic and desolation in Highland and other counties of Ohio, and of which we have too long delayed to give some account. According to the sufferers by this new method of moral reform and their sympathizers, a preacher of Puritan proclivities is usually the first to start the movement in a village or neighborhood. He delivers a discourse in which he maintains that social order, Christianity, the general welfare and domestic happiness all require that whisky and beer be banished from society. He also points out that the beneficent end may easily be effected anywhere without acts of violence or violation of the laws, through the mere power of prayer and by affectionate admonition and exhortation, and the preacher further declares that women as the great promoters of good morals, and as mistresses of the arts of soft persuasion are the right agents for the accomplishment of the blessed work. An organization is then speedily effected of all the women willing to be thus useful; if possible, so many as a couple of hundred of them are enlisted. They then form in column and march to the saloon or drinking house, whose keeper they agree first to lay siege to. A committee, consisting of the boldest and most ready-tongued of the party soon come to close quarters with the keeper and implore him for the sake of his own salvation and the public morality voluntarily to leave off his mischievous and perilous trade. If this request is refused, the petitioners beg of him at least to let them hold a prayer meeting in his saloon, and if that is also denied them, they then hold their prayer meeting on the street. Of course the meeting soon becomes a large one, people passing along becoming spectators of the scene, and all are exhorted to join in the prayer that the hard heart of the corrupter of manners within may be softened. Naturally the meeting presently becomes stormy, and the beleaguered seller of beer and whisky very commonly before long arrives at the conclusion that the best thing for him to do is to comply with the request to which he at first refused to hearken. "In this manner," says a correspondent of the Louisville *Anzeiger*, "in more than a dozen little towns of Ohio all the drinking places have been prayed away." According to another authority, in Hillsborough most of the liquor sellers have taken to flight, transferring their stores to Cincinnati. Those who still continue in the business are stated to be besieged night and day by parties of praying and singing women—a statement which seems to conflict with the assertion of the correspondent already quoted that the liquor sellers give way in fear of the violence which the prayers of the women lead them to anticipate, if they defy the spiritual weapon. Upon the whole, we are much inclined to believe that the merchants in question are simply confounded and terrified by the complete novelty of the means adopted to influence them, filled with terrors never felt before at the knowledge that the case against them has been taken by appeal to a court which they have no fancy for defying. Be that as it may, it is not at all likely that any acts of violence have been intended in connection with the strange movement, nor is it charged that any such acts have been committed. In such a population as that of the most secluded village in Ohio, a single instance of violence would undoubtedly throw discredit on the devotional part of the proceeding.

The method is certainly a very strange way of promoting the cause of good morals. It at least indicates the decided convictions entertained by those who adopt it as to the desperate nature of the evil, and even the most eccentric expression of such convictions on the part of many, may produce good results for a while in small communities. There is, however, no reason to believe that they will be either permanent or exempt from perilous reaction in the direction of evil.

SOFT words butter no parsnips. Are "Reformers" the best agents of "reform?" The present city government of New York, which was elected on a platform of the strictest honesty, economy and retrenchment, has added ten millions of dollars to the city indebtedness during the past year, a fact that is sufficiently self-interpretative to enable everybody to understand it without the help of any explanatory jargon. So, too, the city of Chicago recently elected for its municipal officers the candidates of a "People's party," a large number of the best men in the community supporting the movement under the impression that they were really thereby contributing to the advancement of the best interests of the city. Yet this is what the Chicago *Times*, which threw the whole weight of its influence in favor of the "People's ticket," feels compelled to say concerning the outcome of the experiment. It charges that the new mayor has gathered about him "a body guard of bummers, gamblers, and bad aldermen;" that "the city was never so overrun with thieves and bad characters as at the present moment;" that the government "has disorganized the police, demoralized the council, and disgusted everybody;" and finally, that "eight weeks" of the new *regime* "have nauseated the metropolis." Other cities which have ventured upon similar hazards have also reaped results of like character. History has been defined as "philosophy teaching by example?" Hence it is naturally to be hoped people elsewhere will duly profit by the warning.

THE indications of an active spring trade are unusually encouraging. In addition to the general resumption of the iron, cotton, woolen and other industries of the country, the Southern cotton crop now pressing forward to market will also place consumers in that section in a favorable position for meeting their wants. The movements of produce from the interior to the seaboard, too, continue with an activity limited only by the facilities of transportation, and when these are enlarged by the resumption of navigation, which is likely to take place a good deal earlier than usual this year, an activity of business may be expected which will go far to restore the full degree of prosperity that was checked by the panic of last fall. The grain shipments from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Duluth by lake and rail, from January 1 to 17, were 4,540,234 bushels, against 1,300,638 bushels for the corresponding period of last year, and 1,383,072 bushels for the corresponding period of 1872. Prices have also ruled firm to the corresponding advantage of the farmers and of the Western country merchants; the purchases of which latter class in the Eastern markets will be commensurably extensive.

THERE appeared in our columns, on Wednesday morning, a card signed by a large number of citizens, requesting Mr. C. L. MAGEE to be a candidate for re-election to the position of City Treasurer. Mr. MAGEE has just cause to feel gratified at the receipt of such a call, from such a source. The signers are all men of high character, and of the best standing in commercial life; men who would not thus indorse any man for so important an office, unless thoroughly convinced of his moral worth and fitness. The office of City Treasurer, one of the most responsible in the municipal government, has been filled most acceptably during Mr. MAGEE's incumbency. He is yet a young man, but well fitted by nature and acquirements for the place. Attentive to his duties, and prompt to act when action is required, the affairs of the Treasury are always kept in proper trim. The people cannot, we think, commit the safe keeping of the city's funds into better hands.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If words were bullets, Toombs, of Georgia, would be a mitrailleuse.

Foote, of Mississippi, has been engaged in three "affairs of honor," and if he finally perishes in that way it would seem to be, in his case, a natural death.

Who were those eight correspondents who tried to shear Mr. Goshorn?

The monarch, who, next to the Queen, seems to monopolize the attention of the English people just now, is King Coal.

The more sanguine Congressmen are beginning to talk of a May-day adjournment. That would make it like Tennyson's May-day—"the sweetest, happiest day of all the glad new year."

Alas! for the down hill tendency of American youth. A single company at Montpelier, Vermont, sold eleven thousand sleds for children last winter. *Facilis descensus*, &c.

This is what the judge said to somebody who the other day applauded in a Griffin, Ga., court: "Now, dry up! I will let you know that this isn't a camp-meeting."

The old witticism, that it would have been five dollars in some one's pocket if he had never been born, must now be exchanged for—it's $10,000 in your relations' pockets if you are born with two heads, four legs, three eyes, or seven curves in your spinal column. All in the interest of science, too.

The spinal meningitis is raging fearfully in some portions of the Southwest.

The humbug of minority representation is reported to be very threatening in the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

New England utilitarianism: The steam-power for the draw of one of the Boston bridges comes from a lobster-boiling establishment on the pier.

Boston complains that its India trade bids fair to be very small this year. The Calcutta trade has dwindled down to very low figures, there is no China or Japan trade, and the Java, Manilla and Singapore trade will probably greatly diminish.

The latest news from the famine districts of India is to the effect that a fall of rain has relieved most districts south of the Ganges. In the northern districts, as the harvest closes, the applications of laborers increase at the relief works.

The credit of the United States is reported to be falling in Germany. It is attributed to the delay in bringing our currency to par, the numerous failures of railroad companies to pay their interest, and the increase of the public debt.

Manufactures are making rapid progress in Georgia. Thirty-four cotton and woolen mills are now working in that State, and they are said to be models in all respects.

The Italian railways connecting Turin with Venice, Bologne and Florence have just introduced cars with sleeping compartments, which are fitted up with dressing-tables, washstands and other conveniences.

The decline in immigration is now very marked. During the past week the total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden was only 456, which is the smallest number received in a single week for several years.

The decline in whaling is the subject of an article in a Massachusetts paper, which expresses the opinion that the business may ere long be talked of as one of the lost arts. The whole whaling fleet of the United States consists now of only 171 vessels, or about one-fourth the number employed in 1854.

The leading merchants and bankers of New York are petitioning Congress against any increase of the currency, direct or indirect.

A new homœopathic hospital is to be built on a large scale in Boston. That's good. Medicine needs liberalizing almost as much as theology.

The winter has not only been exceptionally mild in our Northern States, but also in corresponding latitudes in Europe.

A strange and beautiful mirage was seen at Seymour, Indiana, one day last week, bringing into plain view the towns of Corydon, Allerton, Iconium, Promise City and other places sixteen miles away.

The Minnesota Legislature has taken action looking to assimilation of the Chippewa Indians with the people of that State, and becoming citizens thereof.

An actual movement has been incorporated in Boston and New York to simplify woman's dress. The dry goods dealers and modistes have not been consulted in connection with the movement, and they exclaim as with one voice, "What a horrid idea?"

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Letter from New York.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, January 28, 1874.

A QUIET WINTER.

The season so far has been a very quiet, but withal a very pleasant one. There have been few large entertainments compared with former years, and no overwhelming successes in the way of balls, but there have been many small reunions, a few notable literary assemblages, and a more decided attempt to supply the increasing want of social centers where people of refinement can meet in an informal and friendly manner, than has been made since the death of Alice and Phœbe Carey closed the one house where congenial spirits, irrespective of other qualifications, always found a welcome.

The successors of the sisters, the good Samaritans upon whom their mantle appears to have fallen, are Miss Mary Booth, the well-known author, editor and translator, and her co-worker, Mrs. Wright. These ladies have lived together as mutual helpers for twelve years, in a relationship as perfect as that which existed between the celebrated ladies of Langollyn. Miss Booth is the out-door worker, Mrs. Wright the in-door helper; together they form the nucleus of a quiet and beautiful home where, upon one evening of each week, they receive with cordial grace and informality the cultivated and congenial of both sexes; and so well are they fitted for the work, or so great was the want of a social element of this nature, that it promises to become the basis of an assemblage as renowned as the club of the "blue stocking" era.

DRESSING UP TO KID GLOVES.

The complicated dress of the past few years has really been one of the greatest obstacles to the enjoyment of a social life, refined yet not burdensome. Party dresses cost so much, and are so difficult of high and artistic competition and attainment, that thousands of ladies, wives of professional and distinguished men, could not think of compassing more than one, or at most two, and these must be worn with their list of expensive auxiliaries upon every occasion. Competition ran so high in the matter of display that it became impossible to send out invitations for "early and quiet evenings." "Two or three," it was understood, meant a hundred, more or less, and hostess was chagrined at finding her guests prepared for a more formal occasion, and guests mortified at being overdressed at what was really a small gathering.

The Brooklyn Woman's Club, whose assemblages comprise the intelligence and elite of that favored city, made the discovery that the wearing of kid gloves was at the bottom of the whole matter. Both men and women feel that they must "dress up" to kid gloves. They therefore banished, formally and by resolution, kid gloves from their receptions, and have never since experienced any difficulty. Gentlemen wear afternoon (frock) coats; ladies such pretty and sensible toilettes as they will wear in the evening at home—the velvet sleeveless jacket, the lace ruffle, the tulle bow, with its "button hole" bouquet, or embroidered scarf, adding all the finish required to the plain silk or cashmere costume.

INFLUENCE OF CULTURE UPON DRESS.

Every year the evidences increase of a more general and extended culture among women, and this greatly and advantageously influences their dress. An *absorbing* love of dress is simply a sign of general emptiness of mind and heart, which gladly fills the vacuum with whatever can be made to do the most service in finding the vacuity of the individual. Cultivate the heart and occupy the brain better, and dress will take the secondary and proper place in the estimation of women. That is to say, it will simply be considered in its relations to other things: position, personal requirements, health; and not as independent of, or superior in its claims to all these.

One of the fashionable events of the season has been a course in English literature given by Miss Kate Hilliard (a niece of George S. Hilliard, of Boston), in New York and repeated in Brooklyn. The course consisted of twelve lectures, embracing the history of English poetry from the time of Chaucer, and was simply delightful as a literary treat. Miss Hilliard's voice is musical, her elocution is admirable, her manner faultless, her mastery of her subject complete. She would make an excellent Professor of English Literature in a woman's college.

An English gentleman visiting here stated, recently, that he was quite unprepared for the true refinement, intelligence and culture which he had found among American ladies of the highest class. He had rather expected them to be loud in their dress, free in their speech, superficial and limited in their knowledge of books, and frivolous in their tastes. The minute acquaintance, intense love, and deep appreciation of the best poets and essayists, both English and American, which exists among them, surprised him not a little. The intellectual element in society is indeed communicated almost wholly and very properly by women, and is tending greatly to modify their ideas of dress, as well as render it more permanent.

WHERE FASHION COMES FROM.

Popular fashion, that fashion which is picked up and insisted upon by extravagant dressmakers and milliners, which is cheaply copied by shop girls, and points the moral of thousands of economical and denunciatory paragraphs, is now furnished almost wholly by dramatists and actresses upon the stage. There is no leading authority in society, either here or abroad. All the more recent fashions have first appeared here upon the stage, and as a consequence they are pronounced daring, showy—though sometimes dangerously becoming to a beautiful woman. But the more thoughtful and intelligent class hesitate more and more in copying these styles. The members of it begin to have ideals as well as ideas. Insensibly they adopt a style of dress which harmonizes with their newly awakened sensibilities and aspirations, and soon discover a way to preserve it amid all the changes and fluctuations of modern fashion. The wardrobes of prominent actresses now of themselves cost a fortune. They are no longer composed of gauzes and tinsel, but of the richest silks, real lace, and magnificent jewels. Six entirely new dresses worn by an actress in a single play the other night, were imported from Paris at a cost of ten thousand dollars, exclusive of the splendid diamonds and other accessories. All these dresses were remarkable and complete as works of art, and will doubtless be copied by women with more money than brains, but they would no more be desired for herself by an intelligent woman than she would wish to exchange her cozy but more sober home for the painted prettiness of the French stage cottage and its elaborate gilt furnishing.

Perhaps some lady readers may like to know of what these six dresses were composed, so, without going into detail, which would be necessarily complicated and confusing, I will indicate their general style and description of fabric. One was of rich blue silk in two shades, trimmed with a darker shade of velvet than either, and white lace. Another was a white cashmere wrapper, heavily embroidered, lined with quilted silk and trimmed profusely with white guipure lace. A third was of black velvet, trained skirt and basque, the latter embroidered with silk and fine jet, and finished with a black fraise lined with white. A fourth was a ball dress of black Brussels net and coral-colored silk, trimmed with black lace and garlands of pomegranate blossoms with green leaves. A fifth was a summer dress of *ecru* pongee and blue crepe, the pongee trimmed with scarf of blue silk laid in folds and *ecru* lace; straw hat turned up and trimmed with blue silk folds and pipings, blue and *ecru* feathers. Sixth, a traveling dress in two shades of brown vigogne, the lighter shade employed for skirt and sleeveless coat, the darker shade for *sleeved* waistcoat cut long and straight across the front, and fastened with light silk buttons embroidered in darker shades. Both shades were put together in trimming upon the skirt and sleeves.

BLACK AND GRAY.

Not so many dead black dresses are seen as formerly, the use of jet, the introduction of white or colored satin linings in basques, cuffs, and ruffles, the elegant embroidered or fringed sashes, and the pretty mixtures of silk and lace worn as vests, collarettes, and the like, relieve black toilettes from dullness without marring, if employed judiciously, their distinguished effect.

The latest fantasy is the combination of gray with black, black forming the body part of the garment or costume, the gray the trimming or a portion of the trimming. For example, into the black silk embroidery used upon velvet and cashmere, small brightly faced steel beads are introduced with striking effect; gray chinchilla is also most fashionably employed in conjunction with black velvet and pearl gray satin as a lining for the basques and flounces of black velvet dresses. An elegant dinner dress was made recently of a skirt and sleeveless waistcoast of black velvet, of gray satin embroidered in a delicate vine pattern with black silk and jet. The trained skirt was draped with long velvet sashes, lined with gray satin and ornamented with a passementerie of black silk into which steel was introduced instead of jet.

An admired visiting toilette consists of a flounced skirt of a rich black faille, black velvet polonaise trimmed with a bordering of chinchilla set on flat and fastened with large buttons of old silver. Black velvet muff, bordered to match, and bonnet mounted with long natural plume or ostrich feathers, and old silver dagger.

REQUISITES FOR A FASHIONABLE TOILETTE.

Among these we should place an elegant visiting toilette first, and for a young married lady nothing is more distinguished than the following: Skirt of rich brown faille, trimmed with alternate flounces of velvet and faille at the back, kilt pleating in front, headed with bands of velvet, terminating in velvet bows fastened with bronze buckles. Seal skin jacket and muff trimmed with otter, brown velvet bonnet trimmed with brown, and blue feathers and brown strings, with revere, side blue satin.

Next to this a "Huguenot" dress of black velvet, with trained skirt, trimmed on the sides with long trails of fern-shaped leaves widening as they reach the bottom, and executed in silk and jet. High basque, boddice plain but finished with ruffs lined with gray satin and white pleated tulle, and coat-sleeves mounted with a puff on the top, something in the style of Henry III., but higher and narrower.

Dinner dress No. 2 of pale pink, blue or green, with two bodies, one low for evening, trimmed with Grecian folds of tulle and blonde, another high and open *en chale*, with antique sleeves trimmed with handsome old lace. A white lace trimmed tunic of muslin or *crepe de chene* will be found useful for occasions. Then for a morning shopping dress a navy blue suit of vigogne, with navy blue jacket, navy blue felt hat, with black band and black wing and black lynx furs.

A dressing gown of white, blue, or scarlet flannel, made like a long pale'ot, with slippers to match, and tied around the waist with a cord, is now considered indispensable, and so also, are the quilted boots made to wear over satin slippers in going to and from the carriage.

At least one good black silk is as necessary as ever, as with some black lace, a sleeveless jacket of velvet and a tunic of muslin and Valenciennes lace it can be put to such manifold uses.

SLEEVELESS GARMENTS.

There is a great rage just now for sleeveless tunics or jackets, to wear with plain silk or woolen costumes. In wool two colors or two shades of a color are used, the darker one forming the sleeves and vest; the lighter one the skirt and jacket, or *vice versa*. Of course styles are varied in a hundred ways, but the effect is to contrast the tint of the sleeves with that of the boddice or body part of the dress.

For a house dress cashmere is very pretty in two shades of brown, or in gray and blue, the lighter shade being used to form a close fitting tunic over a plain coat-sleeved Gabrielle dress, a pocket made in the two shades being suspended from the belt and used to loop up the tunic upon one side only.

WHAT NOTS.

The tortoise shell comb is as fashionable as ever. It suits the present style of coiffure and finishes without the aid of wreaths, flowers, feathers, ribbons, or jewels, so that the possession of a handsome one is really an economy.

A long central braid or cascade of curls at the back, flanked by long side puffs of the natural hair, and mounted with a comb and braided coronet, is the usual method of arranging the hair for small dinners or day receptions, and is so simple as to be easily accomplished without the assistance of a maid.

Strapped shoes have really obtained a vogue after many trials, and in a modified form will probably be fashionable during the coming spring and summer. At present they are made in satin to match the light tints of dresses. The straps are cut very narrow, and extend not only over the instep but upon the ankle; the prettiest are finished with small pearl buckles.

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish gave a reception yesterday to the French Minister and Madame la Marquise de Noailles, in order to afford to their friends an opportunity to meet them before their departure from Washington to-morrow, when the Marquis and his family will go to New York, remain there a week, and sail on February 7th for France. He will enter upon his new post, as Minister to Italy, in five weeks, about the same time that his successor in this country, M. Bartholdy, will arrive in Washington. Caleb Cushing will leave by the same steamer for his post at Madrid.

A suitor for the hand of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is said to have appeared. He is a young German Prince, a cousin of Prince Louis of Hesse, and an officer in the German navy. Princess Beatrice was born in April, 1857, and is consequently not yet seventeen years old. Her eldest sister, the Princess Royal, was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia when only a little over seventeen years of age.

The *Inland Monthly* proposes Hon. Thomas Allen, of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads, for President of the United States. That magazine says: "Almost the last words uttered by the late lamented ex-Senator Yates, of Illinois, were to the effect that Mr. Allen was his choice, and he would carry Illinois for him for the office of President of the United States over any man that could be put in the field against him."

In relation to the nomination of General Edward M. McCook to be Governor of Colorado Territory, it may be stated that it was not made at his solicitation. The nomination was tendered him once before, but he declined it. The President the other day sent for him and again tendered him the nomination, stating it was his personal wish he should accept it. General McCook therefore felt bound to accept the nomination, and it was accordingly sent to the Senate.

It seems that the officer sent by the Educational Department to Europe and this country to order home all students who had not reached a certain grade, has been completely outgeneralled by the students. Over a hundred had been notified that they must return, but the young students whose wits and tongues must have been sharpened by grinding them on foreigners, succeeded in convincing the officer of the Educational Department that the interests of the great Empire of Japan, and especially of the Mombusho and of the Okurasho, required their stay abroad.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, in the course of her argument for suffrage for women before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly, last week, laid down the proposition that strong man did not always stand forth as the protector of his fellow-sister. In support of her position she told a story in which Mr. Greeley figured. On one occasion Mr. Greeley, being at the time quite a young man, went calling in a new country late in the afternoon. After spending an hour or two in delightful social intercourse, he received an intimation from the head of the house that it was time for him to turn his steps homeward. Horace seemed loath to act upon the advice given him, and with that frankness which always characterized him, bluntly confessed that as his path home lay through a piece of wolf-infested woods, he was afraid to go. At which the farmer's two buxom and bouncing daughters volunteered to see Horace home, and, their guardianship being accepted, did actually accompany their guest to the threshold of his own door.

Charles Kingsley, the English apostle of muscular Christianity, has lost his health in the seclusion of Westminster Abbey, and he is coming over here to recover it. The Boston people are already making preparations to aid him in this laudable endeavor, and to begin with, Redpath has secured him for a course of lectures.

A Million Dollar Observatory.

To the many instances of private munificence during the past few years there promises now to be added another, as it has been announced by Professor Davidson to the California Academy of Sciences that Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, has promised the means to build a telescope of the largest size in the world—probably not less than thirty-five or thirty-six inches aperture. With this instrument will be combined every variety of apparatus commensurate therewith, and of the most perfect description. Mr. Lick proposes to endow his observatory with one million dollars. It is said that there are summits of the Sierra Nevadas of California that are accessible by railroad through the whole winter, and that offer unsurpassed inducements for the establishment of an astronomical observatory. Near Lake Tahoe there are suitable peaks, whose elevations exceed 10,000 feet. Professor Davidson, in communicating to the California Academy the results of his examination of these regions, states that the proportion of clear days and nights is unusually large, amounting to 270 in a year, and the clearness and optical steadiness of the atmosphere is remarkable. There is an almost perfect immunity from dust, the mountain flanks being covered with verdure in summer and snow in winter. He estimates the saving of time and labor to the astronomer to be in the ratio of six months to one or two days. The mildness of the weather on the mountains of the Pacific coast is generally attributed to the great amount of moisture that is condensed in passing over them, and in this respect they offer a remarkable contrast to the White Mountains of New England.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

The Formalities of Religion.

Mr. Beecher preached in his church on last Sunday evening against the formalities of religion. "It is better," he said, "that men should have one day in the seven for a pause in the weary pursuits of life, but it is not necessary to Christianity. He who can make manhood without instruments should do so. If a man cannot go without crutches, of course he should not despise crutches. If he can get along as a Christian without rules, creeds and catechisms, it is his liberty to do so. As a general thing, I suppose the churches do good to men, for in almost everything coalescence is helpful; but men come into churches to find themselves bound by ordinances and obligations—tied with a string here and another string there, and wound about with a web that binds them down, thinks for them, takes away their responsibility, and makes of them spiritual eunuchs. It is like building a great prison of solitary cells in which to lock men away from temptations. How harmless and reformed they would be there—and how worthless. Liberty is one of the glories of Christianity. While I was in Washington the other day I went into the national conservatory, and I noticed that the tall growing canes, when they reached the top of the conservatory and their further growth would break the glass, were cut off. So it is in the churches. Men are cut and trimmed so as not to break their glass houses by growing. * * * Religion should not be considered as compressed into formulas. If it is anywhere it is in men, and not in forms or creeds."

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression animated, he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Myopia or Cornea Flatteners, or Restorers of the Eyesight.

Their popularity is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, for innumerable persons of intelligence and character, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, not only use but recommend them in the highest terms of praise for their success in curing near-sightedness. They will cure near-sightedness, and preserve the eyesight to the latest period of life. Sold at
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DRUG STORE,
2p Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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UNTIL
February 1st,
In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the
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And in order to make room for
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The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing
Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
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HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW
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WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATER REDUCTIONS
THAN EVER BEFORE.
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Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
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On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
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ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
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PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
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Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
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INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE
Union Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1873.

1st. Capital Stock		$ 100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		200,000 00
2D. ASSETS,		
Stock Due Bills payable on demand	$42,590 00	
Mortgages (first lien)	58,183 33	
Cash in Bank	16,251 03	
Premiums in Course of Collection	4,030 45	
Interest Accrued	1,555 86	
31 shares Union Insurance Company stock	815 75	
Office Furniture	602 39	
Bills Receivable	590 25	
		$ 124,617 06
3d. Premiums received	$39,362 74	
4th. Interest	5,226 44	
		$ 44,589 18
5TH. PAID IN 1873.		
Net Losses of 1872	$ 1,191 43	
Net Losses of 1873	12,706 19	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	7,614 86	
Salaries, Rents, Taxes and all Other Expenses	5,524 32	
Dividend	2,500 00	
		$ 29,530 80
6th. Amount Outstanding Risks December 31, 1873		$2,336,479 41
7th. Unadjusted Losses, estimated		2,953 16

MWF J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,
REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of BARBOUR & PEET, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM D. PEET continuing the business, who alone is authorized to settle all claims and collect all bills of the late firm.

THOS. J. BARBOUR,
W. D. PEET.

Allegheny City January 27, 1874.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Business, I recommend WM. D. PEET to the patronage of our old customers, and solicit the trade as heretofore, at the old stand, 69 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

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BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED AND TUCKED, AT A BARGAIN.
AT 50 CENTS,
LADIES' DARK SKIRTS.
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PRICES VERY LOW.
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BLACK AND COLORED
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NEW RIBBONS,
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IN GROSS GRAIN AND TAFFETA,
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Embroideries, Neck Ruchings,
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THE BECKWITH $20
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On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Nice Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one Hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with
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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny city, October 31st, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

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At 6¼ cents, GOOD DARK PRINTS.
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At 8 1-3 Cents.
HUCK TOWELS----all Linen.
At 8⅓ cents, ALL-LINEN TOWELING.
At 10 cents, Good Yard Wide BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
EXTRA VALUE IN BLEACHED GOODS.
A New and Beautiful Stock of
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Prints!
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MUSLINS, &c., for Families, at Lowest Price, by the Piece.
"ELASTIC SPONGE," for Pillows, &c., a splendid Substitute for feathers, cheaper, more durable and cleaner; gathers no dust.
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AT
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165, 167 and 169
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All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, WIDE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
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TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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ROOFING!
Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,
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ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!
Office, 270 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACE BOTTOM ROOFING
SLATE
Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ASBESTOS—BANK-VAULT LINING &
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FOR COVERING
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRA BARGAINS!
Cheney Bros.'
American Black Silk
VERY BEST MADE,
Only $1 60 a Yard.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
New Styles New Delaines.
At 25 cents, BLACK POPLINS—a Great bargain.
At 37½ and 40 cents, BLACK ALPACAS—Very Cheap.
At 50 and 62½ cents, BLACK ALPACAS—Extra Good Value.
At 12 1-2 CENTS,
Dress Goods in New Styles.
Good Bargains in Fine Silks!!
At 37½ cents, NEW DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS.
At 25c, NEW DRESS GOODS—all colors.
At 50, 62 1-2 and 75c and upwards, FINE DRESS GOODS.
MEN'S WEAR!!!
At 18¾c, CASSIMERES, Dark—half price.
At 50c, GOOD CASSIMERES—very low.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
JEANS!! Dark Colors.
THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS FULL OF
GOOD BARGAINS!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Fire Insurance Co.
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Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.
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A. J. RAPP, General Agent.
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Manufacturers' and Merchants' *Insurance Company,*
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1. 1873.
JAS. I. BENNETT....President.
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JAS. M. KENNEY....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON....General Agent.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL....$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....$175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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JNO. McDEVITT....Vice President.
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Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 121 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY....President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
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Speedily Cured!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute. No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,
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Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; call or write. Office hours, 9 A. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. The cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in the city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, &c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of
FALL and WINTER CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for several years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, 1874.

It is universally conceded that a well regulated system of bankruptcy is a necessity in a commercial country—such a country as ours in the broadest sense of the word. The Bankrupt act of 1867, which is still in operation, is the third enacted by Congress since the organization of the national government. Although very imperfect in its details, the experience thus far under it has demonstrated it to be full of benefit for both debtor and creditor. The most important objection to this law is the absolute dominion of the law under the administration of the court over the assets of the bankrupt. It is true that the choice of an assignee is vested in the creditors, yet that very choice is dependent upon the judge, who may refuse to confirm it and appoint an assignee of his own choice. What we mean by absolute dominion is, that after an adjudication of bankruptcy the proceedings must continue until the assets have been converted into money and distribution made, unless every creditor, no matter how small his claim may be, assents to a discontinuance.

When a trader becomes unable to meet his liabilities as they fall due, it is dangerous for him either to stand still or to press on with his business. The failure to pay a piece of commercial paper for fourteen days renders him liable to be proceeded against in bankruptcy, and by such proceedings, as well as by any other known method of liquidation, the assets are greatly sacrificed. Now, what is wanted above all things is an amendment to the law vesting in a certain proportion of the creditors, say two-thirds in value, the power to make a settlement with the debtor, either by composition as to amount or extension as to time, or both, a settlement that would be advantageous to the creditors and that would enable the debtor to continue on in his business and save a wasteful sacrifice of his property. Many a man temporarily embarrassed would, under such a law, be able in a reasonable time to pay his creditors in full and save something for himself, whose assets, if he were forced into bankruptcy, or his property sold by the sheriff by authority of State courts, would be insufficient to pay one-fourth of his indebtedness.

As a very general thing creditors are merciful, and the debtor must be a veritable rogue who could not propose and carry out a settlement that would be perfectly satisfactory to at least two-thirds of his creditors. By all means, then, let us have a law legalizing such a settlement as a debtor and the large bulk of his creditors may agree upon. We believe in trusting the creditor class—those who have the deepest interest in the success, prosperity and property of the debtor.

For the reasons more hinted at than clearly expressed in what we have already written, we are opposed to the amendments to the Bankrupt law proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Their spirit and ultimate effect would destroy the basis upon which a true system of bankruptcy should rest. They prevent and circumvent the effort of meritorious creditors to pursue their fraudulent debtor into the bankruptcy courts, where frauds are easily discovered and avoided, and an equitable distribution of the assets is secured. We prefer the present law with all its defects to a law such as it would be with those amendments.

This brings us to say that we prefer the proposition offered by Senator Scott to any that we have yet seen, because it recognizes the right of the creditors to agree to terms of settlement. Instead of placing clogs and restraints upon the creditors, as does the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, it constitutes them the arbiters of the whole matter. This is wise and proper, for if a debtor cannot secure the favor and good will of two-thirds in value of his creditors, it may be considered very certain that he is unworthy of such favor and that his estate should, as soon as possible, undergo the process of liquidation.

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the Bankruptcy bill relate mostly to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important:

First—An amendment providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per centum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires fifty per centum of such assets.

Second—An amendment providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged bankrupt, creditors whose re p tive debts do not e ceed $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the requisite proportion of one fourth of all the creditors. But if there be no creditors whose debts exceed the said sum of $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250, fail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of a less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

—Minister Bancroft, in a dispatch dated "Berlin, December 22, 1873," says:

"Four years ago this public believed the United States were about to return without delay to specie payment. As a consequence, public confidence in our stocks was constantly on the increase. There still remains unshaken confidence in their determination and in their ability to pay their bonded debt; but the seemingly indefinite postponement of the epoch when they intend to remove the use of force in keeping their notes in circulation, seriously affects financial opinion. This change manifests itself in various ways: Where purchases are made of stocks, those falling due first are most sought after by those who have safety in view, and there is less disposition to engage in any new loans which the United States might be disposed to invite. Public opinion in Germany is perfectly unanimous in the language of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that a constant increase of coin in the Treasury would ere long lead to the desired result. It is the absolutely unanimous opinion of all financial men—I hear it in all circles, from men of all political parties, but most earnestly expressed by those who are our truest friends—that the severest economy, and an accumulation of gold in the Treasury, can alone bring us back to specie payments, and they can do it and with less difficulty and less delay than are anticipated. As the country is constantly increasing in business, it is the further universal belief here that the earlier the country returns to specie payment, the less will the debtor class suffer. Another suggestion of the Secretary, that there should be a gradual accumulation of gold in the banks, meets with approbation wherever it has engaged attention, and not as a temporary, but as a permanent measure."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 29, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111⅛
Western Union Teleg'h	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75¾	75⅝
Pacific Mail	41½	40¾	40½	40½	40⅞	40⅞
Adams Express	....	95	....	94¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	70¼	....	70¾	....	....
American Express	....	61½	....	62	....	....
United States Express	....	69¼	....	69¼	....	....
New York Central	103⅛	103	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	102½
Erie	48½	48	....	48½	48½	48¼
Michigan Central	....	90⅛	....	91⅛	....	....
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¼	81⅛	80⅝	80½	80⅝
Illinois Central	....	102	....	102	101½	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	88	88¼	88½	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	59⅝	59½	59½	58½	59⅛	58¼
Do Preferred	....	....	....	72	71½	70¾
Rock Island	....	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104½	104⅛
St. Paul	46⅝	46	46	46¼	45⅜	45⅞
Do Preferred	71½	....	....	71¾	....	70⅛
Wabash	54½	52⅜	52⅝	52¾	....	52¾
Fort Wayne	....	91¾	....	91¾	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅛	33¼	34	....	34½
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34
Chicago and Alton	....	108½	....	108½	....	....
Harlem	....	124	....	124⅛	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1881, coupons	118⅜	118¼	118¼
5-20s, 1862	114⅝	114¾	115¼
5-20s, 1864	116⅛	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1865	117⅛	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, new	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s, 1867	117⅜	....	117¾
5-20s 1868	117⅞	117⅛	117⅞
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112⅞
10-40s, coupons	114	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	115½	115	115¼
New 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee	85	81¾
Tennessee, new	83	81
South Carolina, July	10	....
Missouri 6s	93½	93

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¼
Penna. Scrip	95
Reading	57⅛
United Co.'s N. J.	121¼
Oil Creek	16¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Lehigh Valley	60⅛
Central Transportation	43⅛
Empire Transportation	50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	70

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 28.—Trade in Scotch pig for large parcels has shown more movement since our last than for some time past; the business from yard is light at present, and holders as a rule are not pressing stocks, the sales are 100 tons Coltness at $45, and about 400a500 tons Glengarnock, mostly from dock, part at $42. In American pig we note the same hopeful feeling as in our last, though the actual business is still within small proportions; we hear of 100 tons No. 1 Allentown, 100 tons No. 1 Carbon, on private terms; 150 tons No. 1 Coleraine, February delivery, $36; and 40 do No 2, $34. New rails are quiet, and prices named are generally below holders' views; old are without movement, and prices are nominal—50 tons Street sold at a private price. Scrap is quiet, though holders whose stocks are moderate are not forcing sales; 50 tons No 1 wrought sold at $42 50 from yard. In old car wheels there has been considerable movement, some 2,000 tons having changed hands here and at Philadelphia, on terms kept private; this is about the largest quantity sold in this market for many months past. Refined bar from store is in moderate request, at previous quotations.—Shipping List.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 28.—The volume of trade during the past few days, though not large, has been fair the early part of the week. Foreign wool continues to sell quite freely, but the supply is gradually working itself into a few hands, and an advance is shortly anticipated by some dealers. Domestic wools of the finer grades find a ready market at full figures. The sales comprise 150 bales Australian at 49c; 380 do Cape 35a37½c; 58,000 lbs Mexican 20a21c; 40 bales Oregon 42c; 75 do X and super pulled 48a50c; 29,000 lbs Eastern Texas 28a37½c; 10,000 lbs spring California 28c; 8,000 lbs slightly burry do 26c; 6,000 lbs fall do 27½c; 4,000 lbs slightly burry do 24a28c; 25,000 lbs No 1 and choice Ohio fleece 55a56c; 14,000 lbs western do 34a37c; 3,500 lbs domestic do 50c; 5,000 lbs scoured do 75c; 5,000 lbs merchantable do 46c.—Shipping List.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

January 28.—Continues steady, with a moderate demand. We quote Youghiogheny afloat at 10c, and Ohio river coal at 8c; at retail, Ohio river at 12c; Kanawha river 12c; Youghiogheny 14c; Indiana cannel 20c, and Kanawha cannel 24c, delivered to consumers. Anthracite is steady at $10 50 per ton.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hors's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 22	804	600	1,000	15	119
Friday, Jan. 23	342	815	600	45	17
Saturday, Jan. 24	1,422	2,000	2,800	30	....
Sunday, Jan. 25	1,026	1,655	1,800	....	51
Monday, Jan. 26	1,308	1,100	1,200	45	....
Tuesday, Jan. 27	1,008	700	200	15	85
Wedne day, 28*	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6,660	6,870	7,000	150	272
Last week	6,501	17,885	13,200	210	187

*Till noon nothing on Yard Master's books.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 22	2,862	1,315	1,806	90	17
Friday, Jan. 23	1,278	3,400	2,000	75	....
Saturday, Jan. 24	2,268	2,300	1,600	30	....
Monday, Jan. 26	1,532	1,600	610	30	204
Tuesday, Jan. 27	54	1,400	350	90	....
Wed'sday, Jan. 28*	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7,994	10,015	6,380	315	211
Last week	6,174	14,725	6,400	225	119

*Till noon nothing reported.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week have been fair, of through cattle intended for the Eastern markets, and the same may be said of stock offerings for sale on this market. It is said that there are sufficient numbers of through cattle reported but not arrived to make the run of that class heavy toward the close of the week.

The quality of the cattle about the same as usually offers in this market, principally the medium and lower grades. The attendance of buyers during the first part of the week was not good, and very little trade was done—only a few sales of small light cattle for shipment to the country. Yesterday the attendance of buyers was larger, an additional number from Philadelphia arriving on the late trains. While there is enough dealers here to purchase all the cattle offering, there is as yet, very little life in trade, buyers holding off for lower prices. Sellers in view of the fact that the run is but fair do not seem disposed to give way, and at the time we left the yards there were but few cattle changing hands. The feeling, however, was not so good as it had been, and if the run continues even fair, the probability is that lower prices will rule. Following are the prices stock is held at:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to 6 25; prime 1,200 lbs, steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to 5 75; prime 1,100 lbs, steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to 4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we noticed the fact of arrivals being on the increase and market bad, prices declining, good hogs selling at $5 50, while nothing however good commands over $5 80. On Saturday the weather suddenly grew cold, helping trade considerably, and as the run became light a better feeling at once pervaded the market. On Monday trade ruled active, the run was light and advices both from the East and West favorable. All the good hogs in the pens have changed hands at figures running from $6 25 to $6 35 market closed firm with an upward tendency. On Tuesday the run was very light, but few good hogs on sale and they sold about as fast as they come in, going as high as $6 40 to $6 50 for prime tops. On Wednesday the run was also light, and with a good demand prices inclined higher $6 60 being paid for a bunch of choice hogs. At this writing the weather favorable for trade and as the run is light, prices will undoubtedly go higher, as the hogs coming in now are principally from Chicago, and cost high there. Market active and firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50 to $6 60; prime Philadelphia, $6 35 to $6 45; good mixed hogs, $5 00 to $6 25; Yorkers, $5 65 to $5 90; roughs, $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair but principally the lower grades of stock. The attendance of buyers is fair and the market firm on good grades. A drove of fine wool sheep, averaging 101 lbs, sold this week for $6 25 ℔ 100 lbs; for another drove of open wool, averaging 130 lbs, $6 75 was offered and refused. For lower grades of stock the market is not so good, buyers wanting the best and willing to pay proportionately better rates. At this writing it looks as if all the stock in the yards would change hands. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 60.

Cattle Sales.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	19,940	$5 50	30	37,770	$5 37
2	3,110	5 00	46	57,860	5 75
35	41,580	5 30	24	30,310	5 70
15	21,880	5 75	1	1,130	4 85
36	44,519	5 50	18	19,780	5 40
40	42,240	4 75	34	40,070	5 25
20	21,310	4 37	7	6,900	4 75
32	43,290	5 85	20	18,036	4 25
1	880	4 25	36	42,000	5 25
4	6,400	5 75	3	2,670	3 75
4	2,880	3 25	2	3,540	6 25
14	17,300	5 25			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	24,920	$5 50	2	1,380	$2 75
15	19,660	5 50	16	18,840	5 25
2	1,900	4 25	1	970	4 25
3	3,770	4 00	3	3,430	5 00
5	6,250	5 60	17	17,000	4 35
18	21,150	4 75			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	44,620	$5 62	16	14,515	$3 87
20	19,950	4 37	19	17,260	3 85
3	3,050	5 00	3	4,020	5 50
1	1,150	5 50	29	39,190	5 30
2	2,760	4 00	19	24,640	5 40
15	16,900	4 00	35	38,880	5 12
14	22,650	6 50	1	1,660	3 00
34	40,620	5 37	17	15,760	5 25
17	18,926	4 75	27	34,460	5 37
2	2,090	2 75	2	1,640	3 75
80	98,910	5 50	15	14,110	3 87
6	9,285	3 87	15	14,470	4 25
17	20,210	5 50	33	36,250	5 00
1	1,830	4 25	18	20,950	5 10

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	1,950	5 40	118	21,550	5 75
70	11,180	5 40	57	7,150	5 40
97	19,860	5 40	224	3,540	5 40
121	27,120	5 55	29	5,820	5 40
145	21,110	5 40	94	10,780	5 40
38	9,430	5 95	21	4,740	5 60
10	1,930	6 00	19	6,060	5 55
415	22,560	6 12	19	2,270	5 40
30	8,910	5 60	40	8,780	5 50
122	24,670	5 40	39	6,330	5 50
130	25,520	5 40	171	23,120	5 39
723	21,070	5 75	48	14,790	5 95
26	6,400	5 95	78	9,830	5 15
290	26,710	5 90	55	2,680	5 50
415	111,560	5 75	81	27,130	5 75
90	23,810	5 90	27	26,780	5 75
28	10,260	5 80	48	12,960	6 35
72	11,590	5 60	35	15,310	5 65
215	25,700	5 40	60	9,360	5 65
29	4,670	5 30	57	7,530	5 30
11	4,940	4 75	26	3,980	5 35
190	23,590	5 40	20	2,260	5 50
45	6,990	5 30	192	19,240	5 40
50	10,900	5 50	18	1,950	5 40
43	7,060	5 50	51	10,410	5 55
10	1,950	5 60	51	14,180	6 35
165	16,040	5 70	149	9,750	5 75
20	4,990	6 40	101	7,330	5 60
135	22,080	5 40	52	9,580	5 80
6	6,040	6 40			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
119	44,520	$6 12	19	3,170	$5 62
8	960	5 55	38	4,560	5 25
123	24,110	5 75	4	1,950	5 95
81	27,130	5 75	19	3,170	5 62
71	22,786	5 95			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
48	7,570	$5 30	16	1,670	$5 50
34	4,990	5 30	18	4,640	5 80
11	2,940	5 50	26	4,130	5 75
85	13,460	5 35	47	3,860	5 00
77	5,620	5 70	150	20,940	5 40
90	7,900	5 60	102	14,260	5 40
14	2,480	5 65	20	4,520	5 20
188	15,010	5 50	37	5,210	5 75
30	6,040	5 65	18	3,020	5 25
26	1,960	5 55	34	7,070	5 65
43	8,290	5 50	16	3,960	5 00
27	2,990	5 30	36	4,000	5 40
96	18,900	5 40	124	11,240	5 40
117	14,050	5 60	19	2,020	5 00
11	1,960	6 00	73	13,460	5 30
127	21,680	5 45	186	22,390	5 40
53	10,760	5 75	174	26,550	5 45
106	20,470	5 50	15	3,520	6 00
93	34,920	6 10	125	18,600	6 00
56	11,910	5 60	31	6,880	5 75
15	2,410	5 60	189	27,210	5 65
112	13,780	5 40	151	11,050	5 00
145	19,010	5 75	112	15,710	5 40
29	4,470	5 75	48	17,450	5 40
144	10,310	5 25	44	6,030	6 00
27	1,650	5 75	29	4,270	5 75
195	24,690	5 80	16	3,530	6 30
19	2,470	5 65	4	5,110	5 00
90	12,160	5 90	88	10,690	5 65
99	12,610	5 65	177	21,680	5 70

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
264	86,500	$6 00	17	4,800	$5 90
150	20,940	5 40	8	1,830	5 65
115	18,520	6 10	16	3,750	6 10
82	22,070	6 35	44	8,850	6 30
11	2,410	6 30	46	11,830	6 35
51	14,180	6 35	218	23,930	6 35
35	9,230	6 40	36	7,630	6 00
14	3,220	6 35	24	4,630	6 40

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
76	35,750	$5 75	28	10,260	$5 80
40	3,830	5 50	16	4,930	5 75
13	3,140	5 75	415	22,560	6 80
4	1,500	4 00	414	111,560	5 75
39	6,330	5 80	6	2,450	4 50
159	31,920	5 40	152	22,440	5 45
207	31,850	5 50	102	19,450	5 50
125	18,600	5 50	93	34,920	6 10
4	1,150	6 00	16	2,720	6 00
7	1,200	4 25	8	790	6 00
1	370	2 00	241	25,740	5 75
11	4,940	4 75	57	7,530	$5 25
28	4,670	5 20	17	2,010	5 60
109	14,140	5 60	45	6,930	5 60
19	2,870	5 55	17	2,300	6 00
45	11,030	6 40	25	3,530	6 30
38	7,850	6 40			

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
81	6,580	$4 75	38	3,620	$5 00
161	16,510	4 25	155	16,830	6 12
87	6,920	4 00	160	15,680	6 25
7	560	5 00	93	7,428	4 12
83	6,310	4 55	169	15,400	5 50
66	4,860	4 50	11	640	4 25
122	9,420	4 90	100	8,250	4 65
168	17,690	5 75	86	8,290	4 75
140	13,340	5 65			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
300	26,820	$5 25	100	8,350	$5 12
40	2,930	4 37	69	per head.	3 05
96	8,724	5 00	348	29,460	4 75
190	16,440	5 00	76	8,290	4 75
195	16,730	4 62	76	6,250	5 30
176	16,350	5 90	13	per head.	3 00
658	66,740	5 25			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
119	9,640	$4 62	38	2,090	4 30
172	14,200	5 00	30	2,810	4 30
101	8,850	4 68	173	16,210	4 60
82	6,410	4 68	170	16,880	4 75
180	17,140	5 75	23	2,070	6 25
194	15,250	4 50	302	26,646	4 60
145	12,960	4 75	30	2,310	4 30
153	13,500	4 35	104	9,000	5 50

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. }

The receipts of baled hay continues large. The offerings are generally the medium and lower grades, with considerable inferior stuff among them. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market rules dull and slow. Prime quotable from $22 to $24, medium $20 to $22, inferior $17 to $19. At the Allegheny Diamond the run of loose hay has been large, and in quality good. The market has ruled active, all the offerings changing hands from $20 to $26 per ton, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. }

The stocks on hand are light, though slightly on the increase. It would be money in the pockets of wool growers if they would pay more attention to the condition in which they send their wool to market, as it not unfrequently occurred that whilst the grade is all right, its condition affects the market value. The following are the ruling figures of the market:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleeces	45@47c
Tubwashed	45@50c	Common fleece	42@45c
Combing	@50c	Pulled wools	35@47c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid,		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 52 @ 1 55
Oxalic	℔	26 @ 29
Sulphuric,	℔	3½
Tartaric	℔	57 @ 60
Alcohol,	gall	2 00 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	26 @ 27
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annotta	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	4½ @ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Bay Rum.	gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	℔	1 30 @ 1 40
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	@ 95
Blue Vi r	℔	13 @ 14½
Borax ref	℔	20 @ 24
Brims roll	℔	4½ @ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5½ @ 6½
Calomel A	℔	1 80
—English	℔	2 50
Camp ref	℔	36 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	2 12
Cnam. Ger.	℔	60
—Roman	℔	.. @ 47
Chlorof'm	℔	1 18 @ 1 28
Cloves	℔	65
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 90
Con lye,	case	7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 49
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps.	℔	40 @ 41
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw.	℔	10½ @ 11
—Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50
—Italian	℔	30 @ 33
—Sicily	℔	.. @ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	.. @ 33
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	55
Shellac	℔	80 @ 88
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 45
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res	℔	@ 8 00
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½ @ 3½
Mace	℔	@ 1 68
Madder	℔	17 @ 19

Magne cal	℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F	℔	60
Morph sul	℔	5 60 @ 5 90
Nutm No 1	℔	1 40
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 25 @ 6 50
—Castor	℔	@ 27½
—Cinnamn	℔	2 70
—Cloves	℔	@ 4 50
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	5 20
Linseed	gall	1 00 @ 1 05
Neats F	gal	1 30 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints	doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan	℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras	℔	75 @ 90
Sperm	gall	2 10 @ 2 30
Tanners	gall	68 @ 73
Whale	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Opium Ty	℔	@ 8 50
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25
Chlorate	℔	46 @ 49
Iodide	℔	5 25 @ 5 50
Putty	℔	4½ @ 4¾
Quin sulp	oz	2 65 @ 2 75
Rosin	℔	5 75 @ 6 80
Root.		
Gentian	℔	.. @ 12
Ginger E I	℔	.. @ 18
" Jamca	℔	.. @ 33
Ipecac pow	℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow	℔	.. @ 90
Liquorice	℔	@ 16
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon	℔	.. @ 58
Senega	℔	.. @ 1 25
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 28
Sal Ammo	℔	15½ @ 17
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3½ @ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	7½ @ 8
Hemp	℔	7¾ @ 8
Cardamn	℔	2 70 @ 2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7½ @ 8
Soap Cast	℔	12½ @ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	22 @ 24
Turp sps	gall	59 @ 65
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 00
Japan	gall	80 @ 1 20
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red	℔	2½ @ 4

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, January 29, 1874. }

REMARKS—We have heretofore alluded to the fact that grave fears are entertained by ice-men that their winter crop will fall far short of the demand. But we feel safe in making the prediction that ere the close of the incoming month all the ice houses in the city, with proper exertions, may be filled. Hence there is no use for groundless apprehensions on the score of a dearth in the supply of ice during the coming summer.

With regard to the general tone of the market we have little to say. Prices, as a rule, are unchanged with a fair and gradually increasing business reported. We give the wholesale rates of the leading articles, omitting minor quotations:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured extra ℔ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ℔ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ℔ lb, 16c½; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ℔ lb, 8¾c; bacon rib sides, ℔ lb, 9½c; bacon short rib sides ℔ lb, 9¾c; bacon clear sides, 10½c ℔ lb; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ℔ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ℔ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 11c ℔ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11½c ℔ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ℔ lb, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ℔ lb, 12½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb pails ℔ lb 13½c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13c; ham sausage, 10c.

BUTTER—The late liberal receipts of butter has not seriously affected the prices. We quote: Choice roll 35@38c; solid packed 20@23c; inferior 12@14c.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and rather strong. We qote as follows: St. Louis, $9 50; fancy Indiana, $8 75; choice Ohio, $8 25; Minnesota, $7 50; @7 75; Wisconsin, $7 00@7 25. Rye flour, $5 50. Corn meal, $5 50.

GROCERIES—Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

Coffee—Green, choice 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 41c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 37c; in bulk, 36½c; Java 45c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ℔ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ℔ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ℔ lb; Oolong 25@85c ℔ lb; fancy $1 00 ℔ lb; Souchon 25@85c ℔ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard A 10½c; standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old crop, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoor, 7@8c.

GRAIN—The following are the ruling figures of the market: prime red wheat is held at $1 60@1 65; choice white, $1 70@1 75; amber, $1 73. Oats 53@55c ℔ bushel as to quality. Corn—car 70@72; shelled, new 72@75c; old, 78@80c. Rye 95c@$1 00. Barley is held at $1 55@$1 60, as to quality.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,115	Wheat, sks	1,369
Corn, sks	1,226	Rye, sks	480
Barley, sks	1,020	Butter, pkgs	25
Oats, sks	1,122	Bacon, tierces	28
Apples, bbls	108		

To-morrow we will give our usual full quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, January 30, 1874. }

REMARKS—The crude market was scarcely so firm as the day previous. At Parker's there was a decline of 2½c per barrel. The same feeling seemed to prevail throughout the oil regions the sales, however, at Parker's, were larger than the day previous. The slight decline increased the sales and the demand Below will be found all the information we could as certain.

CRUDE.

As before remarked, prices were a shade easier. In this market no sales were reported. The following sales were made at

PARKERS.

1,000 bbls Union	$1 60
3,000 bbls United	1 52½
1,000 bbls United	1 50

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no new features to note in regard to this article. Sales were made at the works at 12c per gallon by the car load, free on board.

Philadelphia—Firmer; S W. 13½c; February 14½c; March 14½c; April 15c; May 15½c.

New York—Demand light; held at 14c; February 14½c; March, high test 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—The "Courier" says: There was a weaker feeling in the market. On the upper road $1 50a1 62½ were the ruling figures, with little doing. At Parker's there was also a weaker feeling, with little oil offering. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 60
2,700 bbls, upper road, spot	1 62½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union	1 60
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 52½
1,500 bbls, Parkers, United	1 50

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 29.—Market very quiet at $1 55a1 60.

TIDIOUTE, January 29.—Market unchanged at $1 30; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—Market weaker at $1 65.

OIL CITY, January 29.—Market weaker at $1 55a 1 57½; nothing doing.

PARKER'S, January 29.—Market quiet; United $1 55; Union $1 60; Relief $1 47½.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Closing 28.—The market was stronger, with demand light. Crude in bulk 6½c spot delivery, 6½c February, with very little inclination to sell; futures shipping at 10½a10½c. Refined 14c spot, 14½c first half February; 5,000 bbls, bulk, at 10½c; 2,000 bbls high test, 15c; 3,000 March 15c. Cases 19a20c. Philadelphia 13½c bid for refined, 14c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Market firm; S. W. 13½c; crude 6c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, February 14½c, March 14½c, April 15c, May 15½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	1,000
H & B	Penn O W	477
Jos Bushnell	National O W	782
Stevenson	Liberty O W	800
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	308
Fisher Bros	Iron City O W	469
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	394
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	468
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	534
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	234
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,035
Duncan	American O W	243
McKelvey	Eagle O W	319

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	1,000	Hutchinson O W	394
Penn O W	477	Cosmos O W	468
National O W	782	Citizens O W	534
Liberty O W	800	Beggs, L & Co	234
Keystone O W	308	Brilliant O W	2,035
Iron City O W	469	American O W	243
Eagle O W	319		
Total			8,071

The Largest Sale of Lumber in the Saginaw Valley.

Mr. W. R. Burt, of this city, has just negotiated the sale of 24,000,000 feet of logs to the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, of Cincinnati. The logs are to be cut at Burt's mill, and the saw bill is embraced in the contract. The logs were sold at $8 50 per thousand, with $4 for sawing, making $12 50 for the lumber on dock. The price of lumber is made on a basis of $3 50 for culls, $11 for common, and $35 for the upper qualities. The stock of logs is mainly from the Chippewa. The aggregate of the above sale is $300,000, which will be conceded as a very handsome transaction. The contract was closed yesterday.—Saginaw Courier, January 23.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 29.—Cattle—Receipts 578 head; total for the week 5,950. Market slow with a slim attendance of buyers, owners asking yesterday's rates; most cattle in yards will be shipped east in first hands.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,200 head; total for the week, 5,600; but few transactions reported, owners asking within a fraction of eastern prices; buyers anxious to purchase, but afraid of prices; sales 1,000 Michigan sheep at $5 60@6 62½.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 800 head; total for the week 10,700 head, against 18,900 same time last week. Market dragged at $5 75a6 for Yorkers; $6a6 25 for heavy hogs; owners asking higher, but few for sale.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Beeves—Arrivals 720 head, making 990 for the last three days against 2,410 the same time last week. Market quiet, feeling firmer and higher figures looked for before the end of the week; the sales include fair to good Texans $9 50a10; medium to native steers $10 50a12 50.

Sheep—Receipts 820 head, making 4,380 for the last three days, against 11,260 same time last week. Market slow, but fairly firm at $5 50a7 50 for common to choice.

Swine—Receipts number 3,300 head, making 9,450 for three days, against 15,800 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed scarce and firm at $7 50 a8 25 for city; $6 87a7 62 for western.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—There is a more active movement in all descriptions of staple and fancy goods from first hands, but the jobbing trade continues quiet. Cotton goods strong, with an upward tendency on standard and fine brown sheetings; Atlantic A and H sheetings severally 12¼a12½c. Agents have no stock of Appleton or Indian Head sheetings, and other makes are closely sold. Prints moving freely, and woolens more active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Cotton, flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 45a1 52. Oats—demand good at 44a53c. Rye—demand fair, and market firm at 95c. Barley active at $1 50a1 65. Provisions quiet; little doing. Pork nominally $15 50a15 87. Lard in fair demand at 9a9½c. Bulk meats dull, asking 6¾a7½a8a8½c. Bacon quiet at 7¾a8½a9½c. Hogs steady; light $5 40a5 90; heavy $5 90a6 30; receipts 2,340 head; shipments 1,265 head. Whisky active and declined at 94c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 10½c; refined 13½c. Flour firmer; superfine $5 75; extras $6 25a6 75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 50a8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1 60a165; white $1 75a1 90. Rye 95a96c. Corn easier and lower; yellow, new, 79a81c; white 88c. Oats dull; white 55a60c; mixed 55a56c. Whisky $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn weak; mixed and western 80a81c. Oats dull; western and southern 55a58c. Rye in good demand and steady at 95a99c. Provisions unchanged, but weaker. Western butter—roll scarce and wanted at 32a35c; tub 32a36c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—Wheat and oats dull, but unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; sales new low mixed 66c; old mixed unchanged. Petroleum firm, with good demand, and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1874.

Customs receipts $261,000. Treasury disbursements $238,000.

MONEY

easy at 5 per cent.

STERLING

dull, at $4 83½a4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87a 4 87½ for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 111⅛a111⅜. Carrying rates 3a6. Clearings $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅜	5-20's, '67	117¼
5-20's, '62	115	5-20's, '68	117½
5-20's, '64	116¼	New 5's	112⅜
5-20's, '65	117½	10-40's	114
5-20's, '65, new	116⅛	Currency 6's	115

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	93	Virgin'a, old	42
Tennessee, old	81	North Carolina, old	29½
Tennessee, new	81	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	45		

STOCKS

opened strong, especially in low priced shares, soon became weak and declined ½a1½. The greatest decline in the Lake Shore was on account of a considerable pressure to sell. In later board a further decline of ⅛a1 was established. The market continued weak with the lowest prices of the day at the close. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, New York Central, Northwest, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific. The exceptions to the general decline were Atlantic and Pacific preferred, Panama and Michigan Central, which showed a slight improvement. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 172,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Western Union, 16,000 Union Pacific, 7,800 Wabash, 21,000 Pacific Mail, 6,600 New York Central, 4,700 Lake Shore, 6,500 St. Paul, 7,300 Erie, 9,000 Atlantic and Pacific preferred.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	70¼
W. U. Tel. Co.	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	52¾
Quicksilver	30	Do preferred	....
Adams Express Co.	94	Ft. Wayne	91¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	88	Terre Haute	13
American Express	62	Do preferred	33
United States	69¼	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	40½	Do preferred	111
N. Y. Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34
Erie	48½	Clev., Col. & I. C.	76¼
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	106½
Harlem	124½	Lake Shore	80⅞
Do preferred	119	Panama	30
Michigan Central	92¼	Illinois Central	102
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	34
Northwest	58⅞	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Do preferred	76¾	Hartford & Erie	2½
Rock Island	105⅜	Del. & Lack	105⅜
New Jersey Central	108	Bankers' bills	$4 84½
St. Paul	45⅞		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 29, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 23; No 2 do $1 22½ cash, $1 25½ seller February, $1 25½ seller March; No 3 spring $1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 42½c cash, 43½ seller March; rejected 38½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 90a92c. Barley steady with moderate demand; fall No 2, $1 64a1 70, No 3, $1 43a1 52.

DRESSED HOGS—Market closed firm at $6 25a6 50 for heavy and light.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14 30a14 35 cash or February, $14 75 March. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9½c cash, 9½c seller March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7½c, all loose spot. Green shoulders 5½c. Hams 16 lb average, 9½c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and weak at 97c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 15½c. Flour dull; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 90a6 25; common to choice $6 30a7 25; good to choice $6 30a7 25. Whisky firm and active at $1. Receipts of wheat 118,000 bushels; No. 2 spring, $1 56a1 57; No 2 Milwaukee $1 59a1 60; white western, $1 80a1 83. Rye quiet. Barley scarce at $1 80. Malt firm. Corn opened dull and closed steady; new western mixed afloat 80a82½c. Oats dull and lower; mixed State 59a60c; white western 61a62c. Hay, hops, sugar, coffee, molasses and rice unchanged. Crude petroleum firmer at 6½c; refined spot 14a14½c; February 14½c, March 15c. Turpentine and eggs unchanged. Pork firm at $16 25, February $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; long clear 8½c; short clear 8½c. Lard steady at 9½c spot and February, 9½c March. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Cotton quiet. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 70a 74c. Oats quiet at 60a65c. Hay $18 on cars. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $15 37a15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8a8½c; clear 8¾c, loose. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9a9½c; clear 9¾a9½c. Sugar cured hams 12a13c. Lard in tierces 9½a9½c; in kegs 10½c; steam nominal. Whisky quiet at 93a93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2 $1 22½, seller February $1 23½, seller March $1 25½. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 41½c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 59c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 77½c. Barley steady with moderate demand; No. 2 $1 60.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Cotton—demand active and prices advanced, chiefly for good ordinary and grades above; good ordinary 13a13½c; low middling 14½a14½c; middling 15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 76c. Rye active at 62c. Bulk meats firm at 6½a6⅝a8⅝a8½c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1 57; amber Michigan, seller February, $1 49; No 1 red $1 55. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, seller April 70c, seller May 71½c; low mixed 65½c; no grade 62c; new low mixed 62c; new high mixed 63c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand at 12½a13½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 7c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c. Bacon shoulders 7½c. Sugar cured hams new, 12½c. Whisky—demand good at full prices at $1.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Corn easier; white 73a75c. Oats 55a58c. Hay quiet; choice $24. Pork dull; new held at $15 50; old selling at $15 50. Bacon dull and weak at 8½a9½a10½c. Hams dull at 11½c. All others unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }
PITTSBURGH, January 29, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	32	4	+1	4	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	33	6	+2	6	S.	Fair.
Davenport	7	8	—0	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	3	10	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	2	6	—0	8	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	12	0	—0	8	S.	Fair.
Memphis	21	5	+1	11	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	23	0	—0	1	S.	Clear.
New Orleans*	5	8	—0	2	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	9	4	+0	10	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	15	6	+0	2	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	13	2	+0	4	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30	8	—0	4	S. W.	Clear.

*Below high water mark.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 29, 1874.

River stationary, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 29, 1874.

River stationary, with eight feet and a half of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 35 degrees at 5 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 29, 1874.

River twelve feet ten inches and rising. Departed —J. E. Rankin, for Matamoras, 3 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Exchange, for Cincinnati, 12 M. Clear and cold.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 29.—Arrived—Grand Tower, St. Louis. River risen sixteen inches. Clear. Mercury 52 degrees.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—River on a stand, with twenty-two feet on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived and departed—Ada Hellman, Paducah.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ella, White river; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed last night—H. C. Yeager, Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; today—Belle Lee, New Orleans; Louisville, Andy Bowen, Cincinnati; City of Chester, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, last night. The Great Republic, lays over here instead of going to St. Louis, and returns to New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet four inches, and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati.......Granite State.......Kerr, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet four inches and falling. Trade on the landing was dull, freights being scarce.

THE Paragon will not leave Cincinnati until next week.

THE telegraph reports nine feet water at Greensboro and rising.

THE Laura Davis is making another trip to St. Louis from Nashville.

EIGHTEEN steamboats were at the Cincinnati landing on Wednesday.

SEVENTY-TWO steamers are engaged in towing lumber on the Upper Mississippi.

THE towboat Joseph A. Stone arrived at Cincinnati with her tow of coal yesterday.

THE Clarksville towa the Little Rock Company's wharfboat from Memphis to Friar's Point for $75.

LIVELY times are anticipated between the rival St. Louis and Grafton packets DeSmet and Illinois.

MR. ED RYLAND, river editor of the St. Louis "Democrat," is recovering from his recent severe illness.

THE Arlington left Memphis with 560 bales cotton and twenty-five tons for way points below Cairo.

CAPTAIN ED F. DIX is still missing at St. Louis, and his friends are apprehensive that the worst has befallen him.

THE towboat Charley Brown left yesterday for Louisville with twelve barges containing 150,000 bushels of coal.

THE towboat My Choice will leave to-day for Cincinnati with ten barges and four flats containing 140,000 bushels of coal.

CINCINNATI will have two boats in the Tennessee river trade the present season, viz: the Camelia and the Anna.

JAMES KERR, Jun., late river editor of the New Orleans "Herald and Picayune," is doing duty as second clerk on the Belle Lee.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: Business was dull on the wharf. There is an excess of tonnage at the wharf for New Orleans, and rates rule ruinously low. We understood that there would be an effort made to-day to advance rates. All steamers that left port yesterday had light trips.

CAPTAIN J. MORGAN SMITH has gone to Cairo to join the Anna, from whence she goes up Tennessee river to load for Louisville and Cincinnati.

THE Glencoe is coming along with a cargo consisting of 1,600 boxes, 215 hogsheads sugar, 175 barrels molasses, 400 barrels rice, and about 150 tons sundries.

THE favorite packet Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The Granite State is an a No. 1 boat in all respects.

THE De Smet left for Grafton with a flourish of trumpets, so to speak. She fired off a cannon which made some smoke, which is about all can be made by running opposition nowadays. Remember, gentlemen, there's nothing to fight for.

CINCINNATI.—The following boats arrived yesterday: John Gilmore, Boaz, J. C. Risher, N. J. Bigley, Panther, Lake Erie No. 3. Departed—Fred Wilson and Juniata for Pittsburgh. Leave this evening—Ironsides for New Orleans, and J. D. Parker for Memphis.

THE New Orleans "Times" says: Freight for the West is scarce at any price, and the cause of it, no purchasers. How long this state of affairs will last remains to be seen. At all events, packets that have left during the past week empty-handed will not return again until business looks up.

ON her way down Saturday the Gray Eagle removed the snag which the Tarascon recently picked up at Berry's Landing, near Owensboro and dragged it to the head of Owensboro bar, opposite Bilberry's new distillery, where it is considered entirely out of the way. It is a long tree, with a heavy root dragging on the bottom.

CAPT. THOMAS POOLE, who for more than twenty years past has been the Texas agent of the Morgan line of New Orleans and Texas steamers, died on the 19th instant at Indianola, Texas, in the forty-sixth year of his age. On the 1st inst, his daughter Irene T. Pool, aged four and one-half years, died at the same place. A wife and three children survive Captain Poole.

MR. STANTON, mate of the Bart. Able, was arrested on Friday, at New Orleans, on the charge of killing a colored man named Louis Edwards. It is alleged that Edwards, about twelve days ago, was struck on the head by the prisoner with a blunt weapon, which necessitated his removal to the hospital, where he died about four days ago of erysipelas, produced by the blow.

THE Portsmouth "Times" says: The City of Portsmouth last week reduced freight to an unwarrantably low figure, and the Fannie Dugan followed suit, and in addition reduced the price of passage about the same. Certainly this cut-throat game will not last much longer. We hear a rumor that certain Greenup parties want to run the new boat in debt, so they can get it for low figure. There is no doubt that both boats are losing heavily, and the Board of Trade here are as dumb as oysters about it.

THE St. Louis "Democrat" says: The Missouri ice passing yesterday was heavy and abundant, but was thinning out toward evening. It is believed the signs now indicate a decline in all the rivers. Rates to New Orleans will be low this week, having dropped on Saturday to forty cents for flour and twenty cents per 100. Tonnage is increasing in port rapidly. The Kate Kinney, detained by ice below, arrived yesterday at noon with a broken wheel, a good trip and a good while out from New Orleans. Vickers captained her from Cairo. The Kate goes up the Missouri next month or so.

THE telegraph brings us sad news, the death of Captain S B. French, which took place at his residence in Beaver yesterday morning after an illness of three days. Our acquaintance with Captain French extends back for over thirty years. He was an honorable high minded gentleman, whose word could at all times be relied on, and stood at the head of the profession. He built and commanded the Tropic, Shenango and Joseph Pearce. He retired from the river some years since and was engaged in making fire brick with M. S. Quay, Esq. Truly death loves shining marks.

ST. LOUIS.—The "Times" says: The river is on the decline, but the prospects are good for another big rise on top of the present one. Should this occur, the planters along the lower river will have cause to feel uneasy, as the Ohio has been running out for some time, and has only wanted the cooperation of the Mississippi to cause mischief. Business yesterday was flat, very. Even the old Anchor Line was forced to acknowledge this. The smooth, even temper of Agent Love was slightly rippled on 'Change. Rates are anything to suit shippers, or, in other words, they are down to the "bed rock." Navigation is open to a considerable distance in all the upper streams, but there is little inducement for boats to start out yet.

Ocean Mail Service Awards.

The following steamship companies have been assigned by the Postoffice Department for the transportation of the United States mails from New York to European ports during February:

Vessels of the Williams & Guion line, on the 3d and 17th, will sail with the British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails, via Queenstown, and on the 10th and 24th with the mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown.

The Cunard line will carry the British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails, via Queenstown, on their vessels which sail on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th.

The Hamburg American Packet Company will carry British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Plymouth; French direct mails, via Cherbourg; and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg, their vessels sailing on the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th.

Vessels of the White Star line will sail on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, carrying mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown.

The North German Lloyd steamers will sail on the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, with the German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Southampton; German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Bremen; and on the 11th with the German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Bremen.

Vessels of the French line will take the French mails on the 7th and 21st.

The Eagle line steamers, sailing on the 10th and 24th, will carry the German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Plymouth; French direct mails, via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Wm Flaccus, 8 bbls flour, 3 tcs do; Bahmer Bros & Co, 5 bbls d apples, 1 do butter; D M McMillan & 1 bx poultr; J Siebert & Co, 10 bbls flour, 89 skl do; R F Hemius, 25 bxs soap; H Bruggman 59 do; Walter Ferguson, 20 bbls flour; Byers McC & Co, 14 pcs g pipe; Shomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 400 sks do; M Meek, 1 car hay; E Poerstel & Co, 9 cases tobacco; George A Kelley, 5 barrels alcohol; John Seiferth, 10 barrels spirits; Logan, G & Co, 140 bxs n nails; M McCullough, 5 bbls alcohol; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 buckets and 5 cases lard; W B Hay & Son, 25 cases lard; John Wilson, 15 buckets lard; E G Morgan, 100 buckets lard; J G Lippincott, 31 cases honey; Voigt, M & Co, 2 bxs turkeys; A L McCracken, 25 tubs butter; Houck, M & Co, 138 bags & snuff; Schnelbach & F, 211 bags oats; Graff, B & Co, 21 cars limestone; W Allerton, 2 cars hay.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J M Hemphill, 3 cars staves; Geo Stewart, 100 bbls flour; Robt Carson, 100 do do; Whiteworth Bros, 1 car bulk wheat; W J Kountz, 2 do corn; Geo Schmidt, 1 do staves; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour, 121 bags oats, 71 do rye; M B Suydam, 61 sks f seed; J A Steele, 1 car oats, 1 do corn; H Cordier, 1 do staves; C M French, 1 do household goods; W J Brown, 249 bags oats; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 280 pigs lead; E & O Maginn, 100 bbls flour; Isabella Furnace Co, 6 cars limestone; Smith, M & Co, 1 do; Jno Herbert, 49 bbls apples; Fred Beckert, 1 car shingles; L L Chandler, 1 do staves and headings; Penna Salt M Co, 2 safes powder; Jno L Wyland, 4 bxs f fish; Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, 7 cars f brick; Birmingham, Watson & Co, 40 bales cotton; James Irwin, 8 bbls o meal; Jno Hinds, 1 lot h h goods.

PER ELEVATOR.—Jos Rhodes, 10 cars barley; D Wallace, 2 cars flour; M Weil & Co, 3 cars barley; W H Graff & Co, 1 car wheat; Marshall, K & Co, 2 cars wheat.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Central Refinery, 5 cars oil barrels; Paine, A T, 16 bbls l oil; D W Garrett, 2 bxs f fish; J F Keeler, 11 pkgs sculls; A McClure, 4 bxs butter; Fairbanks M Co, 14 bxs scales; W Al & Co, 11 bxs butter; R & W Jenkinson, 2 cases cigars; Johnson & Co, 2 do; J Fullerton & Son, 3 do; Knox & Carr, 2 do; A S Gilmore, 2 do; Arbuckles & Co, 200 bxs sugar; Head, C & Co, 24 bbls apples; G G Pemark 14 bbls sacks; Hussey, W & C, 3 bbls soda; J Sayler, 7 crocks butter; Loh & C, 1 bbl ammonia; Carter Bro, 3 kgs lard; Jacobs, N & A, 23 bbls knobs; Elwood & McC, 3 sks wool; Loh & C, 2 kgs butter; P F M Co, 44 bbls paper; Morrison, 125 sks corn, 79 do oats, 5 bbls do; W H Cobb, 104 bbls dressed hogs; Haworth & D, 29 do; J S Dilworth, 55 do; T C Jenkins, 40 do; B H Voskamp, 35 do; W Haslage, 20 do; J Meyer, 10 bales tow; J M Irvin, 5 do; Jno Rose, 71 bgs oats; Voigt, M & Co, 100 sks corn; Loh & Co, 115 bgs do; Dunlevy & Co, 40 cow skins; Carter Bros, 28 bxs candles; Head, C & Co, 32 bbls mdse; John Rose, 200 sks oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Watt, Lang & Co, 6 hhds sugar, 100 bbls flour; J Fuhrer, 5 bbls whisky; Head, Carson & Co, 50 bags c seed, 60 do timothy seed; R Knox & Son, 1 car m feed, 50 sks meal; Reese Owens & Co, 10 tres hams; W H Graff & Co, 20 bbls d apples; J W Spencer, 4 mules; Adams & K, 1 car m feed; Jas Lindsey & Co, 16 bxs l tobacco; Koerner & Bro, 40 sacks flour; J Hammett & Son, 18 hides; J O Monroe, 1 car staves; J P Hanna & Co, 10 kegs pigs' feet, 5 hf bbls do; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; A T Canfield, 1 car hay; Maul & Crote, 5 hhds tobacco; A Glockner 10 bbls whisky; M F Herron & Co, 1 car baled hay; T G Craighead, 19 sks feathers; T C Jenkins, 500 do flour, 100 bbls do; J Dalzell & Co, 50 do oil; W C Brown, 48 do s r flour; Fred Schild, 74 sks barley, 10 do oats; F Pahl, 20 do flour, 5 bbls do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.	25	Brown & Co, m.	1
Byers, McC & Co, m.	6	McKnight, D & Co.	4
Caughey & H, m.	6	Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	3
J W Porter	1	Lewis, B, D & Co, m.	11
J Reamer, m.	3	Pittsburgh F Co, m.	3
Mackintosh, H & Co, m.	1		
Total			71

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	15	Reese, G & Co, o.	2
McKnight, P & Co, o.	8	Pitts. Bolt Co.	1
Isabella F Co, o.	10		
Total			34

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m.	7	J Reamer, m.	3
Nimick & Co, m.	2	J. W. Porter, m.	3
Mackintosh, H & Co, m.	2	R. Wister, m.	3
Jno. Moorhead, m.	2		
Total			22

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. F. Tack,
Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Magion, R. J. Grace,
P. Le Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company,
Corner Seventh Avenue and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
Andrew L. McFarlane, J. P. Smith,
Saml. A. Long, Jno. W. Haney,
A. T. Douthett, M. W. Sackett,
Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY.....President
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
Directors.
A. Wiese, George Aber,
Leonhard Walter, Sen., Hugh McNeill,
Jacob Kopp, Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lautner, G. W. Anschutz,
Theo. F. Straub.
A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
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JOHN SHIEBETH, G. W. RANKIN.
H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
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WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
Directors.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,
C. Deltrich, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Danl. Daub, Jas. A. Thompson,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenbein,
Isaac Stewart, Esq.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made before the Board for Granting Pardons, for the pardon of JAMES BROOKS, convicted at No. 153 of September Sessions, 1873, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, of Assault and Battery with intent to commit rape, and sentenced on the 10th day of October, 1873, to imprisonment in the County Workhouse for the term of ten months.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED!
North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.
Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 10,000, for Two Years.
Mortgage, 5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 3,000, for Two Years.
Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

PUTS AND CALLS
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$100 for 100 Shares.
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For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander.
Will leave as above.

MATAMORAS.
For Wheeling and Matamoras.
REGULAR PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Leaves Matamoras EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
JAS. E. RANKIN.
FRED. KEMPLE.....Captain
W. D. COCHRAN.....Clerk
Freight received at all hours by
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
FRIDAY, January 30—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR.....Commander.
W. J. O. ANDERSON.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
WEDNESDAY, February 4—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.
WM. S. DRAVO.....Clerk.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Wharfboat, foot Wood street.

ST. LOUIS.
For St. Louis.
SATURDAY, 31st—POSITIVELY.
THE STEAMER
Fearless and Barges,
J. M. BICKERSTAFF.....Commander.
I. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight apply on board or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
J. R. WHITAKER, Agents.

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INMAN LINE
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers
Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.
Rates of Passage:
CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage, at 32 Broadway.
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street,
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways. Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
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Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32
Drafts in sums to suit.
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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
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Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
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ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
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JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
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The New Tea and Liquor House
22 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roasted Coffee	22 cts
10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar	1 00
5 lbs Oat Meal	25 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ℔ lb	12 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent on Groceries,
Save 20 Per Cent. on Teas,
Save 50 Per Cent. Per Gallon on Liquors,
BY EXAMINING THE STOCK OF
Jesse Ingham,
All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

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To Coal Operators
WE MANUFACTURE AND KEEP IN STOCK
FLAT RAIL,
Punched and Counter Sunk, all sizes.
FLAT RAIL SPIKES,
PIT CAR BOLTS,
NUTS and WASHERS
BEST QUALITY
Assorted Iron!
FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE.
Orders Filled Promptly.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS
91 and 92
WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,
Of Acknowledged SUPERIOR QUALITY, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

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Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS
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PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
ORE PULVERIZERS
OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
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PATENT SEMI-STEEL, and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS.
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET,
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JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
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MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHER FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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PROPRIETORS OF
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
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Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855. Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
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FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,
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Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS
Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
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STEAM BOILERS, &C.

SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE
SAFETY
STEAM
GENERATORS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power
Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning
STEAM BOILERS
AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.
Eclipse Steam Manufact'ng Co
GENERAL OFFICE,
87 Wood Street,
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Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 18 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
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Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works,
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Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—32 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

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ALSO,
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HOSE PIPES and SCREWS,
Steam Gauges and Whistles,
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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PIPE WORKS.
The Largest and most complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
In the World.
Capacity, 200 tons Gas and Water Mains daily
Contractors for Erection of Gas and Water Works complete.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Office—At the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLIVAR
UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers of the best quality of
BOLIVAR BRICK.
Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum
Works—At Bolivar, Westmoreland county.
Office and Yard—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh
Orders filled promptly.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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IRON AND STEEL
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CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
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ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work, Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Irons,
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Foot Iron, Splice Bars,
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Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office, No. 311 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
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AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

CITY MATTERS.

Accident.

A brakesman on the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad met with a serious accident on Thursday evening, having had his foot crushed between the bumpers of two cars. He was a stranger here, and had been at at work but a short time. Amputation of the foot will be necessary.

City Property Committee.

The City Property Committee met yesterday evening, with Mr. Hunter in the chair, in the absence of Mr. McCune.

Mr. Boyd presented a communication from J. P. Swaney offering $300 per year for the use of the cellar and two first-stories of the Twenty-fourth ward old engine house, and obligating himself to take care of the place.

On motion of Mr. Rayburn the matter was referred to the committee of the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth ward station houses, with power to act.

Mr. Peter Connelly was added the committee named.

The committee was also authorized to rent the second story of the Twenty-fifth ward station on as good terms as possible.

Adjourned.

The United Brethren.

The following appointments have been made by the Stationary Committee of the United Brethren Allegheny Conference, which just closed its annual session at Altoona:

West District, D. Speck, P. E.; Mt. Pleasant station, D. D. De Long; Johnstown station, M. P. Doyle; Greensburg station, J. Medsger; Westmoreland circuit, W. A. Jackson; Madison circuit, C. Worthman; Washington circuit, W. K. Shimp; Allegheny circuit, M. Spangler and A. E. Evans; Ligonier circuit, J. Buell; Somerset circuit, W. Beighel; Castleman, J. Felix; Cambria circuit, R. S. Woodward and J. L. Baker; Susquehanna circuit, W. H. Mattern; Mahoning circuit, J. Reynolds; Brookville circuit, D. Steel and L. Steiner. President of Otterbein University, H. A. Thompson, D. D.; President of Western College, E. B. Kephart, B. A.; Professor in Union Biblical Seminary, Rev. George Funkhouser, A. M.

Musical Entertainment.

A most delightful musical entertainment was given in the parlors of Miss Margaret Kyle, in East Liberty, on Tuesday evening last. A select party of her friends and patrons were invited to witness the performances of a large number of young ladies, who have been receiving from her instructions in vocal and instrumental music. The programme was made of beautiful selections, and their almost faultless execution on the piano evinced not only talent and proficiency on the part of the pupils, but exhibited the aptitude and excellence of Miss Kyle as a teacher. Where all acquitted themselves so finely, individual mention of the performers would be inappropriate; but it must be remarked that the rendition of "Robin Adair," "Whisperings of Love," "Wandering Sprite," "Haunted Stream," and a duet, were warmly received, and elicited special praise. The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who were present. After the close, many justly complimentary remarks were made upon the merits of the performers, by those present.

Union Prayer Meeting.

The Union Prayer Meeting which was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, was both large and interesting. The subject of prayer was: "The Youth of Our Land in Course of Education." Prayers were offered and pertinent addresses made by Rev. S. F. Scovel, Messrs. Edwards, Bushnell, Albree, Marshall and Laughlin. We have seldom heard "laymen" express themselves so appropriately in speech and prayers as the venerable gentlemen mentioned did yesterday. There was no wandering, in stereotyped phrase, from Genesis to Revelations nor "George Washington" land marks, either in their addresses or prayers—they just covered the subject in hand and nothing more. It was thrillingly pleasant to hear those grey haired fathers in Israel rehearsing the labors of the Herrons, Blacks, Bruces, Browns—*clara et venerabilia nomina*—and others, of former days, and the revivals that frequently took place under their faithful ministrations in this region. We believe it was the Psalmist who said, that the Lord had "established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded" the fathers to make known to their children; "that the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children." We have no doubt, then, that those companies of young men in the different congregations who are now driving more ecclesiastical machinery than ever the sainted dead thought of, will, in a few years, do what their worthy fathers did yesterday, tell their children of the devoted and incessant labors of the Paxtons, Scovels, Nobles, Howards Wilsons and others of the their day, and the frequent religious revivals engaged under their ministry, for the good that men do lives after them, and very often is neither seen nor felt till they are removed from the stage of this world.

Such reminiscences as those that were awakened yesterday are very interesting, and more especially thrilling in their influence when the words by which they are revived will lisp from honest hearts and are uttered through lips quivering with intense religious emotion.

We believe that prayer meetings will be held this evening both in the First and Third Presbytern Church.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell continues to receive the flattering attendance and attention of the best class of our theater-goers. "Little Barefoot" was produced last night with very great success. Miss Mitchell takes her benefit to-night. While we cannot, for the comfort of those who attend, wish for more than the ordinary crowd, we hope to see a full house. "Amry" is a character in which Miss Mitchell has ever been charming, and there appears to be no loss of piquancy in her rendition of it this season. By the way, reserved seats are the only certain safeguard against discomfort at the Opera House at present. Barefoot matinee to-morrow.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Messrs. Harry Kernell, Wayne and Lovely, Ned Fox, J. D. Kelly, Miss Annie Fox, H. W. Williams and all the favorite performers at this well-known theater, appeared last night in a new olio fairly bristling with good things. The audience was large and well pleased, keeping the company on their best behavior. The performance wound up with a capital dramatic sketch, which was received with delight. The programme for this evening is a good one. There will a matinee this afternoon.

Alme's American Theater.

There are three separate and distinct companies now engaged at this theater—the Kate Raymond dramatic organization, the Lisa Weber burlesque troupe, and a full corps of variety stars. The stage manager, Mr. Valentine E. Love, has his hands full, it is true; but under his efficient direction everything passes along smoothly and pleasantly. Few theaters afford so much amusement for so little money as the American. But it seems to pay, as the house is nightly crowded.

THE ELECTION.

An Order from the Mayor—No Participation by the Police

We publish below a very sensible and well-timed order by the Mayor to the police force of the city. It will be seen that the policemen are prevented, on pain of dismissal, from taking any active part in the election contest of next month:

OFFICE OF MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 29, 1874.

It having come to the knowledge of the Mayor that members of the police force are actively engaging in the present political contest, by running as delegates and otherwise using their influence and exerting themselves in behalf of candidates for city offices, to the neglect of their proper duties and in detriment of their efficiency in preserving the peace and order of the city,

It is hereby ordered that policemen must at once cease such active participation in the existing political canvass, in order that they may properly discharge their legitimate duties.

Any officer disregarding this order will be dismissed from the force.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 29, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Coupling for Steam and Air Brakes—John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh. Application filed November 1, 1873.

Stone Tool—Thomas Joyce, Scranton. Application filed December 20, 1873.

Burial Casket—Isaac Charles, Allegheny City—case D. Application filed August 13, 1873.

OHIO.

Piston Rod Packing—C. H. Fuller, Akron.

Corn Planter—J. Kelly, Troy.

Thill Coupling—L. Lee, Milmore.

Compensating Attachment for Flour Packing Machines—L. Creveling, Akron.

Breech Loading Fire Arm—J. L. Raub, Nevada.

Railway Switch—J. B. Schofield, Caldwell.

Apparatus for Making Paper Bags—W. Webster, Middletown.

Bottle Washing Machine—C. W. Farciot, Kelly's Island.

Repairing Pavements—H. W. Gould, Cleveland.

Harvester—W. H. Maddock and G. F. Seiser, Portsmouth.

Lumber Drier—H. E. Wells, Van Wert.

Harness Buckle—G. Rieger, Dayton.

Egg Carrier—R. H. Mitchell and J. S. Barnett, New Concord.

Auger—H. R. Ladd, Orwell and M. Grover, Windsor.

Apparatus for Dispensing Mineral Water, &c—J. C. Kennedy, Toledo.

Truss Bridge—J. A. Patteson and A. J. Sprague, Toledo.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Financial Exhibit for 1873

Annual Report of Controller Warner

Receipts and Expenditures for the Year—Operations of the Fee Bill—Interesting Tables of Comparison, &c., &c.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas, his annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year 1873, as required by law. The report is a very satisfactory one, in that it shows a large decrease in the expenditures, as compared with those of the previous year, and at the same time exhibits a reduction in the county indebtedness of over $68,000. There can be no question that our financial affairs have been skillfully and prudently managed, and that a reduction of taxation are now among the possibilities of the near future. But we will let Mr. Warner's report speak for itself:

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1874.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I submit the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of this county for 1873, as directed by act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861.

The exhibit contained herein I believe to be a favorable one. Referring to the comparison of the expenditures of 1873 with those of 1872, you will notice a decrease in the same of $19,263 02. The reduction in the county indebtedness for the year is $68,997 86. The large surplus of $174,438 65 to the credit of the Allegheny County Workhouse, taken in connection with the very favorable report of the Board of Managers of that institution—hereto appended—will render unnecessary the levy in the year 1874 of the usual tax of one mill on the present valuation for maintenance, thereby reducing the aggregate taxation for the incoming year to that extent.

The table of comparison between the expenditures from each appropriation for the present with the preceding year has been omitted at this time for the reason that at the commencement of the past year it became necessary to rearrange the appropriations, some of which had become obsolete and some capable of being readily combined with others. They are now in a more condensed form, and will be more easily understood.

The following table will show the difference referred to in those appropriations which were allowed to remain unchanged:

Appropriation.	Expenditures in 1872.	Expenditures in 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
2. Interest	$161,474 67	$130,040 15	....	$31,434 52
5. Assessment of taxes	11,830 54	12,570 66	$ 740 12	....
6. Election expenses	10 610 39	9,267 16	....	1,343 23
7. Constables	5,201 92	6,399 77	1,197 85	....
8. Co'n's office	6,548 56	5,745 15	....	803 41
13. Ct. of Qur. Session	49,480 42	41,820 56	....	7,659 86
14. Ct. of Com Pleas	22,777 24	27,866 37	5,089 13	....
15. Dis. Court	23,083 64	19 418 88	....	3,665 69
16. Dis. Court	1,059 00	1,229 00	170 00	....
18. State Aud	204 00	195 00	....	9 00
19. Commonw'th of Penn	40,545 58	49,529 60	8,984 02	....
20. Bridges	12,540 04	20 250 00	7,709 96	....
21. Roads	1,743 50	1,947 00	203 50	....
22. House of Refuge	12,579 85	16,504 11	3,924 26	....
23. W'rn Penitentiary	11 046 04	12,597 60	1,551 56	....
31. Rec's. In'x Comm	8,000 00	5,401 00	....	2,599 00
32. Contingent fund	1,303 33	1,365 08	61 75	....

Appended will be found an interesting table showing the receipts and expenditures of the county, the fluctuations of the county debt, &c., from the establishment of this office up to this date, which may be found useful for reference.

In accordance with the the above recited act of Assembly, you will please designate two newspapers in this county in which this statement shall be published.

HENRY WARNER, Controller.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Tabular statement showing receipts and expenditures of each department of the county, from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1874:

No.		Receipts.	Expenditures.
1	Matured debt	$	$ 25,150 00
2	Interest	11,063 85	130,040 15
3	Fees and salaries	101,833 17	134,559 37
4	Commissioner's office	....	2,336 25
5	Assessment of taxes	....	12,570 66
6	Election expenses	....	9,267 16
7	Constables	....	6 399 77
8	Coroner's office	....	5,745 15
9	Printing and stationery	4,962 90	22,162 15
10	Court House	8 00	8,599 29
11	County Jail	2,272 00	10,292 48
12	Court House and Jail	....	9,150 97
13	Court of Quarter Sessions	8,985 53	37,743 19
14	Court of Common Pleas	1,446 00	18,484 15
15	District Court	422 00	15,060 54
16	Supreme Court	....	1,239 00
17	Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	140 00	2,046 42
18	State Auditor	....	195 00
19	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	....	49,529 60
20	Bridges	....	20,250 00
21	Roads	12 00	1,947 00
22	House of Refuge	....	16,504 11
23	Western Penitentiary	....	12,597 60
24	Western Pennsylv'a Hospital	5,852 80	8,610 20
25	Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum	....	45,000 00
26	Sinking fund	....	25,000 00
27	Premium on fox scalps	....	35 75
28	Unseated land tax	....	....
29	Law library	....	5,343 40
30	Gas inspection	4,61 57	4,500 00
31	Recorder's index commission	....	5,401 00
32	Contingent fund	....	1,365 08
	County gauger	461 14	....
	County, State and work-house taxes, 1873 and former years	467,046 46	....
	Countersigned warrants of 1873, outstanding	30 75	....
	Countersigned warrants of other years paid in 1873	....	15 75
	Cash in county treasury, county funds, January 1, 1874	156,849 31	117,917 54
		$765,046 78	$765 046 78

OPERATIONS OF THE FEE BILL.

The following detailed statement will show the revenue derived from the officers of the county, who collect fees for official duties, and the expenditures of the county on their several accounts. No separate account of this form is kept on the county books, but the items as stated here were eliminated from the several appropriations to which they were properly charged. This is the first statement that could be fully rendered in this form since the inauguration of the salary system of paying county officers by act of Assembly passed in 1871 with supplements thereto.

In further explanation it may be stated that although some of the officers show a loss to the county, yet in all of them, with the exception of the Sheriff's office, the law requires that in case any loss shall accrue to the county in the payment of the established salaries, the amount, whatever it may be, must be deducted from the officer's salary; final settlements of this kind are generally made at the close of the officer's term.

In addition to the salaries stated here, the following items are allowed, of which no account is made:

The Sheriff and Coroner are allowed by law to retain mileage; the District Attorney five per cent. commission for collecting forfeited recognizances; the Recorder the fees charged for searches; the Register per centage for the collection of collateral inheritance tax and the Clerk of Courts, $2 00 each on all licenses issued, amounting each year to between $2,500 and $3,000.

Hugh Fleming, Sheriff, fees for December, 1872		$ 4,512 18
Salaries of clerks and deputies	$ 1,045 75	
Hugh Fleming, balance of fees	3,466 43	—$ 4,512 18
John H. Hare, Sheriff	$ 15,360 96	
Collected for advertising Sheriff's sales	3,820 20	—$ 19,181 16
Salary of Sheriff	$ 5,500 00	
Deputies and clerks	12,246 90	
Printing, stationery, etc., including proclamations	6,856 86	—$ 24,603 60
Loss to the county		$ 5,422 60
W. H. McCleary Clerk of Courts, fees		$ 6,225 34
W. H. McCleary, salary	$ 3,000 00	
Clerks' salaries	2,953 33	
Office printing and stationery	451 80	—$ 6,405 13
Loss to county		$ 179 79
Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, fees		$ 3,352 89
Alexander Hilands, salary	$ 2,347 39	
Clerk salary	960 00	
Printing, stationery, &c	117 05	—$ 3,424 44
Loss to county		$ 71 55
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, fees		$ 21,703 16
Joseph Ross, salary	$ 6,000 00	
Clerks' salaries	8,441 25	
Office printing, stationery, &c.	1,230 03	—$ 15,621 78
Gain to county		$ 6,031 88
Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder, fees		$ 27,824 90
Ralph J. Richardson, salary	$ 3,999 98	
Clerk's salaries	12,285 90	
Printing, &c	295 21	—$ 16,581 09
Gain to county		$ 11,243 81
Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney, fees		$ 5,178 96
Thomas M. Bayne, salary	$ 4,000 30	
Printing stationery, &c	99 24	—$ 4,099 54
Gain to county		$ 1,079 42
Joseph H. Gray, Register, fees		$ 5,316 18
Joseph H. Gray, salary	$ 2,500 00	
Clerks	1,564 33	
Printing, stationery, &c	1,213 10	—$ 5,277 43
Gain to county		$ 38 75
J. G. West, Coroner, fees		$ 2,432 75
J. G. West, salary	$ 2,000 00	
Office rent, stationery, &c	333 75	—$ 2,333 75
Gain to county		$ 99 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in Prothonotary's office	$ 6,031 88	
Gain in Recorder's office	11,243 81	
Gain in District Attorney's office	1,079 42	
Gain in Register's office	38 75	
Gain in Coroner's office	99 00	—$ 18,492 86
Loss in Sheriff's office	5,422 60	
Loss in Clerk of Courts	179 79	
Loss in Orphan's Court office	71 55	—$ 5,673 94
Balance		$ 12,818 95
Less salaries of Assistant District Attorney and his clerk, formerly paid out of the fees of his office, but now out of the County Treasury, viz: Salary of Assistant District Attorney	$ 1,500 00	
Salary of clerk	500 00	—$ 2,000 00
Net gain to the county		$ 10,818 92

INTERESTING COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Tabular statement showing receipts from taxation and other sources, expenditures and indebtedness, increase and decrease of indebtedness, from January 1, 1861, to year ending December 31, 1873:

Year.	Revenue received from Taxation.	Revenue fr'm other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Expenditures.	Indebtedness.	Inc. of indebt'ness	Dec. of indebtedn's
1861	$303,438 57	$ 4,880 74	$308,319 31	$330,668 59	$3,155,419 26		
1862	112,908 41	2,371 42	115,279 83	132,383 68	3 248,645 90	$93,226 64	
1863	256,492 38	3,481 06	259,974 44	238 841 16	2,819,692 82		$ 43,953 08
1864	255,257 09	11,848 35	267,105 44	293,572 67	2 748,921 16		63,771 66
1865	322,481 78	9,896 92	332 378 70	319,020 11	2,737,391 08		11,530 08
1866	388,159 05	65,467 27	453,626 32	378,303 25	2,650,478 74		86,912 34
1867	353,375 46	15,547 18	368,223 24	394,001 33	2,576,743 55		73,735 19
1868	472,061 64	17,005 26	489,066 90	471,806 56	2,617,874 37	41,130 82	
1869	474,660 70	18,730 12	493,390 82	447,753 72	2,488,502 07		129,372 30
1870	490 650 08	17,863 53	508,513 61	516 659 10	2,439,328 76		49,173 31
1871	687 693 88	13,040 23	700,734 11	651,174 04	2,454,261 14	14,932 38	
1872	428,936 57	161,193 28	590,129 85	666,389 88	2 398,219 59		56,041 55
1873	467,046 46	154,701 46	621,747 92	646,129 24	2,329,221 73		68,997 86

FLOATING AND FUNDED DEBT.

The total funded and floating debt at this date is	$2 329,221 73
Same date last year	2,398,219 59
Reduction in 1873	$68,997 86

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The total receipts for liquor licenses were	$223,258 63
Balance in Treasury January, 1st, 1874	174,438 65

THE POOR FUND.

Balance January, 1873	$10,239 57	
Receipts from taxes during 1873	21,663 98	
		$31,903 55
Disbursed by County Treasurer		25,398 59
Balance on hand January, 1st 1874		$6,504 96

VALUATIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1873.

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Occupation.	Total.
36 Wards Pittsburgh	$17,325,425	$ 481,336	$2,535,497	$23,341,258
11 Wards Allegheny	7,888,299	323,638	1,352,597	9,565,334
13 Boroughs	1,320,677	75,555	202,145	1,667,177
44 Townships	8,883,527	724,429	1,166,952	10,722,908
	$37,376,927	$1,609,740	$5,348,003	$44,297,577

ANOTHER SELF MURDER.

A Young Frenchman Hangs Himself.

We are again called upon to report a suicide. Yesterday morning a young Frenchman named Joseph Housler was found dead, suspended by the neck, at the boarding house of August Veder, a German, at No. 399 Penn avenue. The deceased, with a brother named Michael, arrived here about five months ago, the former being twenty-two years of age, and the latter but nineteen. Michael obtained employment at the Oakland brewery, and Joseph found temporary employment at a machine shop, but could not get steady work. Being steady and sober his misfortune was all the more noticeable, and told more upon him. On Wednesday evening Joseph retired to his room shortly after ten o'clock, much dispirited. Yesterday morning at half-past seven, or thereabouts, Mr. Kennel, another boarder, knocked at his door to call him for breakfast. Receiving no response, he opened the door and was horrified to find Housler's body suspended by a towel around his neck, and life extinct. Deceased had on his pants and shirt, but had removed the rest of his clothing, including his boots and stockings. He had torn the towel in two, and, tying one end around his neck, had fastened the other around a hinge that holds the door to a clothes closet. His feet rested on the floor, and his body swung against the door. Mr. Kennel immediately notified Mr. Veder, and the latter proceeded to Oakland and informed his brother Michael of the occurrence. His brother returned with Mr. Veder and cut down the body and placed it on the bed. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest during the day. Deceased's only relative in this country is his brother. His father is dead, and his mother is still living in France. The only cause that can be assigned for the deed is mental depression, occasioned by his pecuniary embarrassments owing to a want of employment. He left no written statement, nor anything that would seem to lead to any other theory. The Coroner's inquest was held, but only the facts above stated were elicited and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

ASSIGNEES REPORT.

The Late Mechanics' Savings Bank.

A schedule of the assets of the Mechanics' Savings Bank has been filed by the assignee and appraisers. The mortgages are the first in the list, but are of small amounts. The large ones are, first, that filed by Long, Blackmore & Co., mortgage for $31,000 on three acres of ground in one of the upper wards of the city—ward not named. There are three other mortgages for $6,000, $5,000 and $5,253, filed by Messrs. Blackmore and Tindle upon a piece of property on Van Braam Street. Those mortgages were made and recorded to secure over checks, and are subject to a prior mortgage of $4,000. They were filed without the knowledge of the trustees of the bank. There is also a mortgage for $5,000 on J. C. Anderson's property on Webster avenue, and one for $4,984 45 on the property of W. C. Dean, farmer of Beaver county. All the others are for amounts less than $1,000. There are also eighteen notes named among the bills receivable, of which but two are considered worthless, and all of them being small in amount. Among ten notes that are set down as "overdue," all but four are appraised as good for the amount of their face. Two of these are drawn by T. J. Blackmore, and are for $3,000 and $4,500 respectively. The other two are small notes. The "over-checks" are amounts less than $100 sums in these instance. Mr. Tindle's account seems to be overdrawn to the amount of $7,126 32, and James Blackmore's $4,180 40. In stocks there are shares of the Central Bank valued at $5,090; Citizen's Insurance Company, $1,950; Keystone Bank, $1,000, and smaller amounts. The furniture in the establishment, and the fixtures are valued at $3,234 77. The entire assets, as valued by the appraisers, are put down at $89,924 33. The liabilities will approximate $150,000.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Meeting of the Board of Revision—Equalization.

Another meeting of the Board of Revision was held yesterday, Mr. James Irvin in the chair.

The Committees from the Fourth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth wards submitted reports which were read.

The reports from the Fourth and Twenty-fifth wards were referred back to the Committee for the reason that no returns had been made of the property in the wards heretofore exempted. In the Twenty-fifth ward the committee reported a large number of changes in the assessed valuations, but it was explained that the changes were necessary in order to correct unequalities in values of property.

The Eighteenth ward Committee returned the value of property in that ward, heretofore exempted from taxation, to the amount of about $400,000. This includes school property, churches, railroad property, tracks, &c. The committee seemed determine to embrace everything. The report was approved by the Board, after which an adjournment until next Monday evening was ordered.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John B. Succup was allowed to intervene in the suit in admiralty brought by James Riter's administrators against the steamboat "Three Lights."

Decrees of condemnation and orders for sale were made against the steam tugs "Oil Valley" and "J. Sharp McDonald," together with their machinery, furniture, etc. The orders for the sale were made returnable on the 7th of February.

The commission of Hon. H. B. Swoope, as United States Attorney, for the term of four years, was presented and read in open Court, and the oath of office was ordered to be entered upon the records of the Court. The oath of office had been previously administered to Mr. Swoope at his residence, he being too ill to leave his room.

An injunction was granted restraining Stern & Kline, execution creditors of John P. Harrington, bankrupt, Westmoreland county.

A trial by jury was awarded to Louis B. Anderson, against whom a petition in bankruptcy had been filed by W. E. Schmertz & Co.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the Titusville Manufacturing Company, instituted by Wm. H. Abbott, were discontinued.

The proceedings against the Citizens' bank, of Titusville, instituted by David Kerr and Wm. Nicholson, were also discontinued on the payment of costs.

Common Pleas Court—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Judge Collier yesterday resumed the trial of the case of Samuel Cruetzbourg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., reported yesterday. The entire day was spent in hearing testimony as to the manner in which the notes sued upon were negotiated, and arguments of counsel upon legal questions raised.

In the case of S. H. Hartman vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., in which a verdict for plaintiff for $2,116 00 was rendered, a motion for a new trial was made, and the reasons therefor filed by the counsel for the defendants.

The case of John Huckestein vs. William Chambers is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

Melinda Cole presented a petition in divorce from her husband, Wilson Cole, on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment. The parties were married in September last and lived together seven days only, when the wife, who is only seventeen years old, was compelled to withdraw from the domicile of the defendant by reason of cruel and barbarous treatment, such as to endanger her life. She further alleges that the defendant offered such indignities to her person as to render her condition burdensome and her life almost intolerable. A subpoena was awarded.

Yesterday's trial list will be subject to call to-day.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of John J. Hermann, trustee for the Workingman's Savings bank, of Allegheny, vs. Henry Gimber, the jury found for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial.

Roedelheim & Affelder vs. Joseph Fisher; action to recover a bill of liquor. The jury found for plaintiff the sum of $119 22.

James McKeever vs. William Kelly and Ellen Kelly, his wife. Action to recover a balance due for the sale of a grocery store at Woods' Run. The case is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Beecher & Bird vs. William Tomer, the jury is out.

In the case of F. Altvater vs. Joseph Shoeb, a motion for a new trial was made by plaintiff's counsel.

In the case of Anderson & Co. vs. Hopkins et al., Judge Ewing delivered an opinion overruling the motion for a new trial.

The case of Whitesides us. Parrish, being an action to recover $160 for services in overhauling a set of books, and $40 for commissions for the sale of slates, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

94. McClure & Co. xs. Lynn.
190. Ehlers vs. Sarg.
12. Western Ins Co. vs. Dravo.
146. Soles vs. Guice.
189. Carvey vs. Corcoran.
48. Curtis & Co. vs. House, Harrison & Co.
46. McClelland & Co. vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.
55. Stevenson & Wetlish vs. Walters.

THE ALLEGED POISONING.

Hearing in the Case of Dr. Smith.

Testimony for the Prosecution.

The Post Mortem Examination

Evidence of Father, Mother and Brother—The Death Sudden and Mysterious—Physicians on the Condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

The hearing in the case of Dr. William Smith, of Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth ward, charged on oath of Mr. William Broad with the murder of his (Broad's) little girl, Mary Ann, by poison, was commenced yesterday before acting Mayor Butler. There was a large crowd of people in attendance from the neighborhood of Temperanceville, and much interest was manifested.

S. P. Fulton, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth and R. M. Gibson, Esq., for defendant. The first witness called was Asa Broad, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE FATHER.

I am the prosecutor; reside in Union township; am the father of the child; James McDonald, named in the information, was my father-in-law; he lived in Temperanceville; the child died to-day three weeks ago, at about nine o'clock in the morning; Mr. McDonald died in the evening about three weeks before the child; he had been sick one or two days, with what the Doctor said cholera morbus; he was a coal digger, about sixty-six or sixty-seven years of age; he worked nearly every day when he had work; he was sick about two days when he died; I saw no medicine given him; Dr. Smith attended him; the child was unwell in the mornings and evenings but during the day she ran about as other children; Dr. Smith prescribed medicine for the worms; my son got the medicine from Dr. Smith; I was not there when the doctor first came; my wife gave three powders to the child at intervals of the night of about four hours; at seven o'clock A. M. she was to give the magnesia; the child did not wish to take it; but I insisted upon it.

SUPPOSED TO BE MAGNESIA.

It was supposed to be magnesia; my son got it at grandmother's upon the statement of Dr. Smith that it would do as well as any other; my son got it the day before the child died; I was sent for after I had got one car of coal out; I went for the doctor and met him on the road coming from a patient; I returned to the house before him and found the child dead, no one had access to the bottle except my family; Dr. Smith took the bottle saying he would have it analyzed or tested; I did not see him take it; the magnesia was in a dry state; there may have been two or three spoonfuls in it; I gave the child a teaspoonful; the child had eaten supper the night before and had got up as usual in the morning; she wanted to take breakfast, but her mother would not let her until she took the magnesia; she made no complaints before I left the house; when I returned from the pit she was vomiting and trying to vomit.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Gibson: It was my judgment to make information; some people told me that they would have it investigated; Mr. Hershberger advised me to go to the Coroner; he told me it was the proper way to do it.

DR. SMITH TAKES THE BOTTLE.

Mary McDonald, sworn: Live in Union township; knew the child, she was my niece; I saw her die; she complained a little the day before and I thought it was worms; she died on Thursday morning; I did not see Dr. Smith give the medicine to the family; about half-past seven o'clock, after she had taken the magnesia, I was sent for; no one but the mother was there; the child was vomiting and said she was pained; it was a strained vomit; she threw up blood and stuff; she died without convulsions and moaned twice shortly before she died; she threw up only when we gave her water; she said she was pained in the bowels; she wanted water constantly; after she died I saw Dr. Smith; saw Dr. Smith take the bottle from the bureau; when he came in I said, "Dr. what do you think is the matter with the little one?" he said "it was probably worms;" when he took the bottle he said he would have it examined.

Cross-examined—She drank freely; did not complain of her throat; did not complain of her stomach; there was no appearance of cramping; did not see the doctor taste the contents of the bottle; he shook the bottle; I told him how the child suffered.

THE MOTHER TESTIFIES.

Helen Broad, sworn: I am the mother of the child, and gave the powders; one about four o'clock, one about midnight, and one at four o'clock in the morning; about seven o'clock I gave her the magnesia; she sank away soon after; she slept elegantly during the night; when she got up she appeared as well as the day before; gave her a teaspoonful; my son brought the bottle from my mother's; he brought it between three and four in the afternoon.

NO POSSIBILITY OF MISTAKE.

I sat it on the mantel and it remained there untouched until used; I took the spoon from the drawer, one that we use all the time, it was clean; I put the magnesia in a little milk; we keep a cow, and used the same milk for the family; a little bit after taking the medicine she commenced to vomit; she couldn't get enough of water; she threw up frothy stuff and some blood.

Cross-examined.—She drank easily; did not hear her complain of her bowels; was not in the room all the time; kept the milk in a tin bucket, in the cupboard; did not skim the milk that morning; we were eating breakfast when we gave the magnesia; put the milk and medicine in a tea cup which I took from the cupboard; Dr. Smith did not see the child when she was sick and did not prescribe there; never had any poison about the house for any purpose; lived there six years.

Re-direct—Dr. Smith came in after she died; saw the bottle in the Doctor's hand; he said he would have the stuff analyzed.

[Mr. Gibson stated that he had long ago told a detective where the bottle is to be found and it was not Dr. Smith's fault if it was not here.]

OIL ORDERED—MAGNESIA SUGGESTED.

William Broad, sworn—Am a brother of the little girl; was sent after medicine by mother; met Dr. Smith at grandmother's; asked him to come up and see sister; he said he had some medicine with him, that it was too dark to go down at night; he gave me three powders; grandma asked him if the magnesia in the bottle she had would do; he said it would; he told me to have magnesia given her in the morning; I took the bottle home and gave it to my mother; did not put anything in the medicine; was present when the magnesia was given her; the Doctor said to give the magnesia after sister had taken the last of the three powders; was at the pit working when she took sick; she was dead before I got back.

Cross-examined—The Doctor talked to grandmother at her house; he said that sister ought to have oil, and I suggested that maybe she wouldn't like to take it; grandmother asked him if magnesia wouldn't do and said she had some that her husband had left.

THE SYMPTOMS OF POISON.

Dr. George D. Ballentine, sworn: Practice in Temperanceville; know Mr. Broad; never saw the child; was not at the post mortem examination; Dr. Hays brought to the village some of the parts of the body; he told me he had brought a portion of the bowels and the stomach of the young girl; after inspecting them, I said the appearances indicated that they should be analyzed, and we then brought them to Prof. Wuth; the stomach seemed to be congested; it was redder than natural—in a state of inflammation; the bowels were stained as if painted with iodine; the symptoms, with the reported rapidity of the death, I considered that the child died from taking poison; she died from acute gastritis, and in ninety-nine times out of one hundred it is caused by poison or a wound in the stomach; we applied nothing to them.

THE EXAMINATION AND DISPOSAL.

Cross-examined. If I had not been informed of the circumstance I would not have given the opinion; I still would been thought that she had taken something; the stain was on the bowel next the stomach; I found the stomach and bowels secured by ligaments—they were in the box of the buggy; have looked over the subject of arsenic since the chemists analasys; we made the inspection at Dr. Hay's own office; it was several hours after that we placed them in the hands of the chemist; I accompanied Dr. Hays and Dr. McCann looked at them at Dr. Pollock's office where we visited; there was no incision in them or I would have noticed it.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. P. Hays sworn:—Am a practicing physician in the Thirty-sixth ward; about two miles from where the child lived; I was requested by the father of the child to call and see it after its death—it was about five o'clock in the evening; looked at the child, only, at that time; discovered nothing; visited the house next morning at about ten o'clock; I was requested by the father to make a post mortem; I took the stomach and part of the bowels (about three feet) from the child; I did it carefully; I examined the balance of the bowels, they looked healthy; did not examine its mouth or throat, it could not be done with satisfaction; the stomach was in a slight inflammatory condition; the bowels were stained as though painted with iodine, in spots; from the symptoms the child might have died from acid or other poison; took the parts out in the presence of Rev. Miller and Mr. Hershberger, and gave them to Dr. Graham, who put them in my wagon; I drove to my office and sent for Dr. Ballentine.

CAREFUL TO AVOID BAD TALK.

I told him they were out there, and I would not touch them again for fear they would say that I put poison in them; I asked Dr. Ballantine to come with me to the city; brought them to Doctor Pollocks office; met Doctor McCann, and said to him that if he wanted to see them he could do so, but not to let me touch them; Dr. McCann examined it in Doctor Pollock's, Doctor Ballantine carrying them all the time; McCann said there was certainly something wrong. (Witness here corroborated Doctor Ballantine as to the delivery to Professor Wuth.) The contents of the paper were not taken out except by Doctor Ballantine, and he handled them all the time.

STOPS ON THE WAY HOME.

Cross-examined.—I used the knife at the post mortem; I tied the ligatures on, four in number; the ligatures were hemp, I think; on the way from Mr. Broad's house we stopped twice; Dr. Graham and myself visited Mike Schlessman's and also at a patient's of Dr. Graham; Schlessman keeps a tavern; we both got out there and staid about twenty minutes; we drank twice; I treated once and Graham once—that's customary, you know; Mike Schlessman did not treat, he don't generally do that; did not stop long at the other place; Dr. Ballantine called in my office after I arrived there; Graham left me about half a mile from office, I intended to have somebody with me, didn't care who it was, as a witness for the reason I have stated—so that I would not be suspected.

Witness was at this point examined by Mr. Gibson as to his knowledge of poisons—Corrosive and arsenic after which the hearing was adjourned until Saturday afternoon next.

THE MAYORALTY.

A Call to Dr. A. H. Gross.

The following very numerously signed call upon Dr. A. H. Gross to allow the use of his name before the Republican Convention for nomination for Mayor, which has been handed us for publication, explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 28, 1874.

DR. A. H. GROSS—Dear Sir: It being conceded that there is to be an election for Mayor of Pittsburgh, on the third Tuesday of February, and preparations having been made for the holding of delegate elections preparatory to a Republican Convention to nominate a candidate, the undersigned citizens respectfully request you to allow the use of your name, and assure you that they will do all in their power to secure your nomination.

They fully recognize the fact that the Mayor's office, as it has been administered recently, has been a disgrace to the city, and that every consideration of public interest and public credit requires that it should be filled by a citizen competent to discharge its important functions with dignity, ability and integrity, to represent the city on all proper occasions with credit, and one who has really at heart the best interests of all the people. Believing that you possess these qualifications, that you were on a former occasion defrauded out of the nomination, and that if you had not been, you would have been triumphantly elected, we request you to permit the use of your name as a candidate.

Very respectfully,

A. Bradley,
George Bingham,
William Frew,
D. W. C. Bidwell,
David Aiken, Jr.,
John D. Scully,
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
Hartley Howard,
Doyle & Co.,
Ripley & Co.,
Geo. W. Hallman,
John Rea,
J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
J. Stevenson, Sons & Co.,
R. H. Conway & Sons,
F. W. Spreen,
Henry C. Spreen,
C. Zerheyden,
J. H. Meyer,
Wm. Openheimer,
Chas. Zugsmith,
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
H. J. Lynch,
Henry B. Hays,
Wolfe, Howard & Co.,
Geo. H. Robertson,
C. M. King,
Charles O. Smith,
Bakewell, Pears & Co.,
F. B. Sellers,
R. E. Sellers, Jr.,
James A. Lothrop,
D. L. Anderson,
John A. Wilson,
S. M. Brown,
J. M. Howard,
James Charters,
W. H. Hays,
John W. Taylor,
R. E. Sellers,
Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz,
J. B. Canfield,
William R. Thompson,
F. T. Luss,
Stern & Klein,
Washington Lowry,
A. M. Thorne,
Harris Crawford,
D. E. Bayard,
R. M. McClaran,
David Borland,
Jonathan Woolslare,
L. A. Denison,
John Cowley,
W. M. Denison,
W. Haslings,
H. Lanebwehr,
F. A. Mellon,
R. W. Thomas,
John Vandegrift,
John Borland,
W. S. M'Kee,
Jauf Reinhard,
Wm. Schulter,
George R. Kress,
John Schusler,
O. F. Bostwick,
W. Barney,
P. B. McWilliams,
Sam. C. Warmcastle,
F. B. McConnell,
Camden Armstrong,
J. A. Shomaker,
Martin Kubie,
Samuel Coon,
Geo. A. McWilliams,
J. Holmes,
Joseph M. McCombs,
A. L. Denison,
John S. McCall,
J. Mestumees,
George F. Rahouser,
Moreland & Mitchell,
George W. McCombs,
John R. Baum,
Fred. B. Seghmeyer,
W. H. Whitacre,
Thomas Aber,
S. C. Thomas,
J. S. Davis,
Mills & Co.,
R. E. Hammer,
R. H. Hammer,
John H. Stewart,
Joseph Shoeb,
Otto F. Shoeb,
Emil H. Shoeb,
Henry C. Moore,
M. D. Krebs,
L. E. Backofen,
J. C. Zweidinger,
Browen McClure,
J. Dickson,
Thomas Mabon,
John S. Dickson,
Francis Ardary,
J. A. Nichols,
James A. Clowes,
J. W. Clowes,
M. Zammas,
Geo. Krapp,
P. Bell,
R. G. Horner,
P. H. Dalley,
Chas. Kester,
Geo. Walker,
J. Mullen,
S. Simpson, Jr.,
F. Smeader,
M. Hayden,
Conrad Smith,
Sam. Dunnigan,
Wm. Heinman,
George E. Moore,
Jas. T. Wilson,
Thos. E. Watts,
Geo. M. McClure,
R. R. Hughes,
Gotfried Muller,
Wm. Webers,
John R. Bridges,
A. A. Adams,
John Klaus,
Joseph Best,
John Slatterly,
James Denning,
Jacob Winstein,
P. Moore,
John Miller,
John Langbaur,
C. G. Welker,
John Pritchard,
Daniel Howe,
John Kunzleman,
William Myers,
T. Shirley,
B. C. Slocum,
W. Doran,
William Herron,
Alex. Hunter,
A. Henne,
Jacob Lawson,
B. Nailor,
D. Cavener,
John McMurtrie,
Wm. Lawther,
Ellis Moss,
T. Andersen,
A. Vogt,
E. J. Truefitt,
S. Goldthorp,
W. A. Bunting,
E. J. Dubarree,
Robert Harper,
Wm. Gray,
Wm. Zimmerman,
M. Nazler,
Thos. Anderson,
A. Marshall,
Albert Grabloskie,
R. Sickman,
Mathias Sluther,
John Neil,
J. Fleming,
D. R. Porter,
Joseph Mackey,
James Barrett,
R. T. Homer,
A. R. Jones,
P. S. Randolph,
G. Schroeder,
Joseph Bros.,
H. Riiser,
S. Cohen & Co.,
Henry Cohen,
James H. Fulton,
Wm. G. Frazier,
W. J. McEwen,
A. C. Bakewell & Co.,
Henry Gutterlet,
M. Chambers,
John Chambers,
W. W. Price,
Uriah Willett,
Z. L. Orturan,
Fred. Colues,
S. Wallace,
Thomas T. King,
John C. McCutcheon,
W. E. Boyd,
John R. Murdock,
Wm. Watson,
Wm. Murdock,
Wm. Smith,
John Thrasher,
James Hamilton,
E. S. Geary,
Ed. Forrester,
E. Flatkowski,
Hugh Adams, Jr.,
G. Kapphihr,
H. Sampson,
Wm. Cooper,
Charles Hector,
J. M. B. Carothers,
Henry Flatte,
Fr. Ruebseman,
Casking & Short,
A. C. McCallum,
Geo. M. Reed,
Henry A. Breed,
Geo. Farmarie,
Jas. Sharra,
S. A. Shefler,
Jno. Weiser,
J. Williams,
R. T. Ross,
C. P. Johnson,
M. Holen,
A. T. Hill,
W. W. Shipman,
Jas. Huss,
A. B. Bozer,
Geo. Sheen,
C. Chettle,
U. Och,
C. Sulzner,
B. Schreschner,
C. Peisen,
P. Wolf,
T. F. Brooks,
James Faulkner,
E. R. McCrea,
S. Hartzell,
Robert Dixon,
W. P. Wood,
H. Selber,
H. McIlwaine,
Y. Hapt,
C. Roesler,
H. Henline,
George Schade,
W. H. O'Neil,
James B. Havens,
Wm. Sudenberg,
Richard Booker,
Henry Jones,
A. Roush,
Daniel Neill,
A. K. Robinson,
John Bell,
James Martin,
George Holmes,
George Fisher,
L. W. Jones,
Henry Ferry,
James Owens,
Henry Dunning,
Thomas Davis,
George Jeremy,
R. Williamson,
H. Rohrman,
F. H. Loudin,
Solomon Levi,
M. Munck,
Jos. R. Leibhart,
J. G. Walter,
Frank Cahill,
Albert Zacharias,
F. Repham,
Alex. Wilkinson,
W. McKnight,
Jas. H. Parker,
C. H. McClintock,
E. Slocum,
B. L. Fahnestock,
J. Murdock, Jr.,
George A. Berry,
J. K. Moorhead,
James B. Lyon,
Charles A. Speer,
A. & D. H. Chambers,
Atterbury & Co.,
J. Adams & Co.,
H. M. Rolfe,
R. H. Hartley & Co.,
Jos. H. Hill,
Thos. Palmer,
Geo. Crawford & Co.,
W. G. English, M. D.,
Fred Spreen,
Demmler Bros.,
W. F. Fundenberg,
H. H. Schulte,
Geo. Blumenstein,
Dilworth Brothers,
Jesse H. Lippincott,
Aaron French,
John Scott,
J. S. Dilworth & Co.,
Wm. Means,
A. McCandless,
J. W. Knox,
Fleming Brothers,
Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvey,
R. W. Haven,
Campbell, Jones & Co.,
M. A. Woodward,
Thomas A. Wightman,
D. P. Chapman,
William J. Reno,
W. H. Hamilton & Co.,
F. McKelvy,
Joseph Woodwell,
McKee Brothers,
Anthony Robacker,
Charles T. Neale,
William B. Holmes,
John G. Martin,
W. H. Colvin,
F. G. Craighead,
Lewis C. Cashner,
James Rineever,
Joseph Torrens,
W. L. Davidson,
J. M. Stevenson,
A. A. Getty,
C. T. McClintock,
H. Stoebener,
E. Robinson,
A. P. McWilliams,
Daniel A. Besiin,
W. H. Morrison,
George Richard,
Samuel Crawford,
George McWilliams,
D. E. Sheriden,
Robert Lamboat,
Kuhn & Bro.,
J. B. Erwin,
John A. Schweitzer,
Henry Kerr,
John Mohler,
Samuel Morrison,
Samuel H. Friend,
D. L. McClintock,
J. G. Miller,
George Van Pool,
J. M. Lafferty,
O. B. Ryall,
W. B. Reynolds,
Joseph Irwin, Deputy Mayor,
George W. Davis,
John Penhusent, jr.,
John Rohe,
John N. Berlin,
W. R. Harrison,
Daniel Berlin,
K. L. Loffer,
William Stoughton,
W. L. Pettit,
H. E. Marchand,
W. J. Gilbrook,
William Johnson,
J. J. Lawson,
J. H. Dickson,
Levi Wade,
C. L. Close,
Joseph Henderson,
Wm. Pore,
Math Graff,
H. H. Hugus,
De Zouche & Co.,
Chas C. Baer & Co.,
Jno. R. & A. Murdock,
C. P. McKnight,
Wm. Laufman,
S. A. Clark & Co.,
A. Mulholland,
Wm. Woods,
R. H. Smith,
J. B. Seitch,
Fred. A. Clowes,
J. W. Walker,
R. H. Means,
Jas. E. Rogers,
W. Lucas,
C. M. Hostetter,
Jas. Dailey,
J. Debold,
H. Walker,
S. Simpson, Sr.,
A. Heinman,
H. Hagerling,
John Smith,
Henry Lance,
Henry Shaffer,
Adam Winters,
John P. Willhelm,
F. McGowin,
W. H. Benton,
Peter Gassett,
R. F. Wilson,
W. B. Stewartson,
Samuel Bitler,
Wm. Adams,
Wilhelm Hinecke,
Joseph Koseman,
James Brown,
James Slatterly,
Joseph Kredering,
Benj. Winger,
J. Baring,
Joseph Miller,
Joseph Snef,
Thomas Herron,
Charles Yoegler,
Kinzer Draul,
John G. Kunzleman,
Rev. L. McGuire,
R. Glover,
John Malone,
W. Vogeley,
John Thomas,
Gallinger & Co.,
C. Truefitt,
James Tyson,
Henry Moreland,
T. Severn,
John Prosser,
John J. Davis,
T. Burke,
D. Dumminger,
C. B. Chromger,
Charles Kretzell,
G. W. Markell,
J. Buckley,
James Atkinson,
W. Rigley,
Robert Hunter,
Henry Marshall,
J. C. Dunn, M. D.,
D. Volt,
Fred. Domino,
George Sharrar,
Philip Bruck,
A. Schultz,
J. P. Jones,
A. Schratz,
James F. Harris,
C. Harris,
E. M. Thomas,
G. Bell,
R. P. Parker,
C. Brown,
W. L. Derbaum,
J. K. Melton,
Charles Hoerr,
S. Strunz,
G. Stengel,
N. Jones,
Bernhard Welker,
Jacob Ulrich,
Z. H. Wolfeteng,
George B. Morrow,
A. Ammon,
John S. McMaster,
Henry F. Vogt,
J. Keiser,
Joseph Henley,
Schtiken & Israel,
F. Steineker,
T. F. Bailey & Co.,
Charles Miller,
J. Rayback,
David R. Murdock,
James R. Murdock,
James Murdock,
Wm. Miller,
George W. Wilson,
James Bennett,
John G. Yauchler,
John Kaiser,
C. Schlegel,
Adolph Goeddel,
A. Hirth,
W. Girding,
E. Fink,
J. M. Torrence,
Andy Trautvetter,
N. Newingham,
W. H. Colske,
J. S. Ramage,
J. R. Salveley,
Alex. Pitcairn,
W. C. John,
R. W. McCoy,
E. A. Sullivan,
W. Eichar,
C. S. Thompson,
A. Marshall,
S. Henderson,
A. P. Thompson,
S. Morris,
J. E. Glasgow,
C. T. Sheltler,
Jno. Chettle,
A. Alcorn,
W. K. Nierste,
Zich Schirra,
Wm. Badger,
Aug. Dice,
M. Gruber,
N. H. Feldman,
E. Ehrlich,
James McMorran,
Andrew Fass,
W. H. Robinson,
Joseph Kelley,
James Cassell,
E. Attey,
P. Kean,
John Sachling,
Wm. Gibbs,
Wm. Blirre,
G. Fahrbraik,
J. J. Daubenneiger,
John Sosben,
Abraham Breckert,
Robert Henderson,
James Sampson,
William Thomas,
John Hanson,
James T. Natcher,
William Wilson,
H. E. Pickens,
William Cooley,
F. Jenemann,
Louis Sampson,
John F. Torrey,
Heimer Gass,
John Moon,
Hugh A. Martin,
Wm. Meigham,
Andrew Jackson,
W. W. Rodgers,
Richard Culin,
J. T. Martin,
A. G. Walter, M. D.,
Wm. Wallace, M. D.,
E. Westervelt,
W. F. Cramer,
Wm. Scott,
Jas. Musgrave,
Thos. Fiernst,
H. C. Bughman,
M. Bailey,
J. M. Snowden,
James McChesney,

and two thousand others.

PITTSBURGH, January 29, 1874.

GENTLEMEN—Although my name has of late been frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty by the press of the city, I had arrived at the conclusion not to become a candidate for that office. In view, however, of the very large and flattering call which has been placed before me for consideration, and for which be pleased to accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks, I feel it an *incumbent duty* to accept your *invitation* and place my name at your disposal. Should your efforts looking to a nomination and election be successful, I pledge to you a firm and honest purpose to administer the affairs of the office with fidelity to the people, and a sincere desire to relieve it of any odium that has of late been cast upon it.

Very respectfully,
A. H. GROSS.

Allegheny City Property.

The City Property Committee of Allegheny held a protracted meeting last evening.

Messrs. Walters and McNaugher asked that two rooms be set apart for the use of the Poor Board.

A resolution from the Board of Controllers, asking for a room in City Hall for the use of the City School Superintendent, was also considered. Both were laid over for further action.

Messrs. Hastings, Stedford and Price were appointed a sub-committee to receive bids for the repair of the Diamond weigh scales.

The resolution referred to the Committee by Councils, authorizing the placing of lightning rods on the Nineteenth ward engine house, water tank building on Troy Hill, was adopted after an amendment adding the Troy Hill engine house to the list, and the Controller authorized to advertise for proposals.

The appropriation asked for by the Committee for the year is as follows:

Deficiency for contracts now let	$10,000
Building Fourth ward engine house	10,000
Additions to City Buildings	5,000
For heating apparatus in City Building	2,000
Incidental expenses	6,000
Total	$40,000

It was decided to make some alterations in the room occupied by the postoffice, as asked for by the postmaster, and the rent for the same was increased $2,500 per annum.

A sub-committee of three was appointed to look after the fitting up of the vaults in the city building, and a similar committee appointed to superintend the building of the addition to the building, now under construction.

The election of a janitor was next taken in hand, and Matthew Kerr was elected janitor and Mr. J. Lupton assistant janitor. A sub-committee was appointed to define the duties of both principal and assistant.

The assistant janitor was directed to assume the duties of his position on the second of February, and the janitor on April first.

Call on Dr. Gross.

The canvass for the Mayoralty is being vigorously prosecuted by the many candidates, and the prospects are that the short campaign will be one of the liveliest we have had for some years. Elsewhere is printed, this morning, the call on Dr. A. H. Gross to allow the use of his name before the Republican Convention. This gives additional interest to the contest, while the array of names of firms and individuals signing the paper is so large and respectable as must command very considerable attention. Dr. Gross's answer is also appended; it is dignified, and cannot be misunderstood. He has declined to go into a "scrub race" but will abide the choice of the convention, and give the candidate, whoever he may be, a hearty support. Dr. Gross is well-known and highly esteemed, and should he be nominated, will undoubtedly be a strong candidate.

The Glenwood Suicide.

The inquest over the body of George Arnold, found at Glenwood, was completed yesterday evening. A number of witnesees were examined whose testimony went to show that deceased had been drinking hard of late, and on Tuesday he had exhibited great depression of spirits. Dr. Daly testified that the evening before his death Arnold came into his office and acted in such a manner as would lead to believe that he was demented. The jury, after consultation, brought in the following verdict: That George Arnold came to his death at an unknown time, from suicide, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* has this to say about the nominee of the Democracy for mayor of Pittsburgh: "The Pittsburgh Democratic nomination of John B. Guthrie for Mayor of that city, if we mistake not, is rather a bad movement. The fact that he has grown old in office, and by reason of his age and associates is almost as far removed from young Democrats as though they were dead, will not be very likely to to incite the young Democracy of that city to efficient activity in behalf of the ticket nominated. If young Democrats are expected work vigorously, they should receive at least some encouragement, nomination of an antediluvian politician and chronic office holder will produce but little of the office desired.

Ex-Chief Justice Thompson.

Previous to the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judges Stowe and Collier presiding, John H. Hampton, Esq., announced the death of the Hon. James Thompson, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and a gentleman well and favorably known to every member of the bar in this county. Mr. Hampton made a brief but touching and eloquent speech, eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased, and at the close moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of their departed brother. The Court then ordered the motion to be entered upon the minutes, and adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MRS. GLENN, who resides at the corner of Craig and Robinson streets, Allegheny, fell and fractured her leg Wednesday evening.

SHERIFF HARE, Register Gray, and Clerk McCleary, yesterday took the oath to support the new Constitution—the former being sworn in the Common Pleas, and the two latter in the District Court.

MR. FRITZ SAALBACH, a clerk in the store of Mr. Rohrcaste, at Palestine, Beaver county, was attacked on Monday, in the night time, by robbers. Mr. S. was shot, and died on Wednesday. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mr. Fred Schild, of the First ward, this city.

A NUMBER of boys on their way home from school last evening, passing along the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, teased the driver of a cart, who, becoming enraged, picked up a stone and hurled at the crowd. The missile struck one of them named Waters, inflicting an ugly gash on his head.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Messrs. J. J. Gillespie, E. P. Jones and A. H. English, have been appointed to select persons to represent those interested in having the new postoffice buildings located on the square bounded by Smithfield street, Cherry alley, Third and Fourth avenues, to proceed to Washington and induce the government to accept the site as par excellence.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL B. FRENCH, a well-known resident of Beaver, died Wednesday night about half-past nine o'clock, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of but three days duration. The deceased had been a steamboatman for a number of years, and was known to all engaged in the river trade as a pilot and captain. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children. Captain French was a brother of the late Joseph French of this city.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—River thirty-three feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Arlington, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Ironsides, New Orleans; James D. Parker, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—River receding, with eleven feet seven inches in the canal and nine feet seven inches in the Indian pass, at 6 P. M.; still plenty of water on the falls for ascending and descending boats. Arrived—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; Arlington, Memphis; Lawrence, Nashville; Allegheny Belle and barges, Cincinnati; Messenger and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle and barges, New Orleans; Messenger, St. Louis. The following tow-boats have arrived here from Pittsburgh since last report: D. P. Ward, Sam Miller, Panther, Boaz and John Gilmore. All got their tows over the falls safely.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 29.—Clear till evening, now cloudy. Mercury 30 to 50 degrees. River risen one foot. Business fair. Port list—Up—John Kilgour, Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Roberts, H. S. Turner, Mary Ament. Down—Pat Rogers, Morning Star, Sam J. Hale and barges. Generally with good trips.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Arrived—Belle Memphis and City of Vicksburg, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Imperial and barges and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Nashville. River falling slowly, but most of the upper streams are rising again. The Illinois is out of the banks at Peru and Lasalle. Clear and mild. Captain Conley has been engaged to proceed along the river banks below here to search for the body of Captain Edward Dix, who is suspected of having drowned himself. The Imperial and barges took out over 70,000 bushels of grain, besides other freight.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 29.—Down—City of Alton, Belle of Shreveport. Up—Seminole, Capital City. Clear and cool. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Arrived—Indiana, Peytona and barges, Louisville; John Kyle, St. Louis; John Means, Cairo; Fannie Tatum, Arkansas river. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh; James Howard, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Sales 8,600 bales; assortment poor and supply of clean good cotton limited; prices firm; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾a14½c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅞a15⅛c; middling to strict middling 16⅛c; good middling 17⅛c. Receipts 9,537 bales; exports to continent 3,128 bales, to Great Britain 3,209 bales, to coast 3,149 bales; stock 294,543 bales; unsold 176,500 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 29.—Net receipts 2,625 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,623 bales, to continent 795 bales; sales 1,672 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 29.—Net receipts 774 bales; exports to coast 441 bales; sales 1,200 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—Net receipts 1,869 bales; exports to Great Britain 172 bales, to France 627 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 29.—Net receipts 2,854 bales; exports to continent 2,486 bales, to France 649 bales, to coast 90 bales; sales 2,000 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2,637 head. Market fairly active, but prices weak and a shade lower; fair to good steers selling at $4 40a5 25; choice $5 35a5 62; extra $5 75a6; corn fed Texans $3 80a4 10; good feeders $4; closing easy. Shipments 548 head.

Hogs—Receipts 23,000 head. Quality growing steadily poorer and opened dull, but became fairly active at decline of 10c; common to choice $5 00a5 65; most sales $5 35a5 40; few choice assorted $5 70a5 80. Shipments 8,293 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market active and firm at $3a5 35 for common to choice, with a lot of fancy, 130 lbs average, at $5 75. Shipments 181 head.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Cattle dull and ¼a½c lower; very best on sale to-day, $5 75a6 87; that generally rated first quality, $4 50a5 75; medium or good fair quality, $4 00a4 50. Receipts, 2,236 head; sales, 1,735 head.

Hogs—A good demand and market firm at $7 25a8 25. Receipts, 7,164 head.

Sheep—Market dull with a downward tendency; sales at $4 00a7 00. Receipts, 3,192 head.

A Lucrative Business Position.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company, one of the most prosperous Life Companies in the country, with assets over $1,000,000 00; net surplus, $265,000 00, and issues endowment policies at life rates, desires to establish a general agency in this city. Those desirous of such a position, will address N. W. Harris, Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio. FM

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OPERATIONS AMONG THE RED MEN IN 1873.

Encouraging Results of the Peace Policy.

The Work of Civilization Progressing Satisfactorily.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the President of the United States.

January 20, 1874.

SIR: In submitting the fifth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, we have again the satisfaction to claim for your administration in its management of Indian affairs the most encouraging results of the peace policy. Disclaiming for that policy any responsibility or agency in bringing on the unhappy Modoc troubles, and excepting, to prevent cavil, a few straggling bands of Apaches, and the feeble demonstration of a few Northern Sioux against the military expeditions of Generals Stanley and Baker, which the Indians deemed to be infractions of the treaty of 1867, there has been peace between the whites and the Indians since the close of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe war in 1868. Nor has this result been from a merely passive, but from a constantly active exhibition of the policy on the part of the civil and military authorities, by which threatened collisions have been averted, and incipient causes of contention met and removed. The temper and disposition of the wild tribes has been steadily improving, and there is no reason to doubt that a continuance of just and humane treatment will soon bring them under perfect control, and submissive to all reasonable requirements of the government. Several of these tribes have been earnestly soliciting for the promised schools and other appliances of civilization which they so lately abhorred, and they cannot understand why they should be so long delayed; and others, who have never before consented, are now asking for a reservation and agency.

The partially civilized tribes have made good progress during the year, and the reports in our office show that wherever the Christian churches have had their missionaries at work their labors have been amply rewarded. Although there have been a larger number of Indins murdered by white men during the year than in either of the several years preceding, the murders of whites by Indians have continued to decrease and have been fewer than in past years. The killing of either whites or Indians in acts of war, as in the Apache or Modoc wars, is not included in this statement of murders.

The success of the government in bringing to punishment Indian murderers has been better during the present year than heretofore. As in the case of the murderers of Agent Miller by two Weeminuches Utes, of a Mexican, near Tierra Amarilla, of a miner on the Boisi road by Snake Indians, and of a man near Bozeman by Bannocks.

But one case has yet come to our knowledge in which a white man has been punished for murdering Indians. It may be stated also in this connection that nearly all the telegrams of the year announcing Indian murders, raids, outbreaks and intended outbreaks, proved to be without foundation or fact.

Early in the year the deplorable events of the Modoc rebellion produced serious apprehensions in the public mind in regard to the designs of other Indian tribes in Oregon, and a distrust of the peace policy, which were not shared by those conversant with the subject. The peaceable conduct of the Indians, and the fact which come to be understood that the peace policy was in no way responsible for the Modoc war, but on the contrary would have prevented it, soon dissipated both the apprehensions and distrust. All the tribes west of the Rocky mountains remained in a state of uninterrupted peace.

In the spring information received at the Indian Department excited grave apprehensions of trouble with the Sioux in Wyoming Territory and the Utes of Colorado.

It was also anticipated that the encroachments of the whites upon the Crow reserve in Montana might interrupt the friendly relations existing with that tribe. The chairman of the Board, at the solicitation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior visited each of these tribes.

In the cases of the Utes and the Crows, the inciting causes of trouble were removed by the purchase of that part of their respective reservations already encroached upon by the miners, and such additional territory as is likely to be required for many years.

The peaceable intent of the Sioux of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies was confirmed by the visit to them, and the Indians of Red Cloud bands were induced to remove their agency to a suitable place about eighty miles north of the North Platte river.

The chairman was accompanied to the council with the Sioux by Hon. J. A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming, and Messrs. E. C. Kemble and H. E. Alvord as co-commissioners, and Gen. John E. Smith; and to the Crow agency by Messrs. E. Whittlesey and James Wright, Commissioners, Gen. N. B. Swetzer and the Secretary of the Board.

In the report of the Board for 1870, and on other occasions, our opinion has been expressed in opposition to the policy of making treaties with Indian tribes through their chiefs, as with civilized sovereignties; urging, however, at the same time, a strict adherence to existing treaties, and claiming the proper status of the Indians to be that of wards of the government. The negotiations of the chairman and his colleagues have been conducted upon this principle with the masses of the tribes as well as the chiefs and as representatives both of the government and its wards, whose interests they felt bound to protect. The results are embodied in simple contracts for the retrocession of territory heretofore confirmed to the Indians by the government. The contracts with the Crows and the Utes, and that with the Shoshones, made the previous summer, are conditional upon the ratification of Congress, and your attention is respectfully solicited to the subject of the legislation required, as one which we deem of much importance to the United States and to the Indians. The proceedings in detail of the several commissions are herewith respectfully submitted.

The civilized nations and tribes of the Indian Territory continue to improve. There has been a fair increase in the number of schools and churches, a much larger number of children attend the schools, and reasonable progress has been made in agricultural industry.

The opinions expressed in the last report of the Board are confirmed by the experiences of the year, and we re-assert our conclusions: "That to repudiate either directly or by any indirection of legislation, our solemn treaty obligations with this feeble people, would be a national dishonor, meriting the scorn of the civilized world." The passage of any law for the organization of a territorial government, not acceptable to the civilized tribes (which have long since ably demonstrated their capacity for self-government), and which would indirectly open their country for the ingress of the whites, would, in the opinion of the Board, be such an infraction of our obligations.

We reiterate also our convictions in favor of your policy of preserving the whole Indian Territory for the occupancy of other Indian tribes, and earnestly repeat the recommendation of last year's report, that all laws seeming to contemplate at any time the probability of extinguishing the Indian title to any part of the territory, should be repealed.

The duty of examining the accounts and vouchers of the Indian Department has been performed by the Executive Committee of the Board, and involved much labor. Their work was much facilitated by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, requiring the Indian office to transmit the vouchers and accounts to the committee for their approval or rejection. The vouchers examined during ten months amounted in the aggregate to $3,273,574 81, and the accounts to $2,309,302 84, making a total of $6,032,877 65.

Of this sum, $3,297,677 85 received the approval of the committee, and $425,896 96 was disapproved or suspended for reasons deemed satisfactory to the committee, and which were indorsed upon the papers or stated by letter.

George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, Nathan Bishop and William E. Dodge of New York, and E. S. Tobey of Boston, constitute the committee. Their report is herewith submitted:

The committee to supervise the purchase of annuity goods and the contracts for supplies, consists of George H. Stuart, chairman, Robt. Campbell of St. Louis, John V. Farwell of Chicago, and William E. Dodge of New York. This committee supervised the purchase of the annuity goods in New York during April amounting to $484,865 66, and of supplies for the year amounting to $1,504,471 72.

The competition of bidders was active. One hundred bids for annuity goods and one hundred and fifty-two for supplies were received, and the contracts were allotted at prices deemed very favorable, and even better for the government than those of last year.

The annuity goods were required to be delivered in a warehouse, temporarily hired for the purpose, where they were all carefully inspected, and from where they were shipped under the supervision of the committee.

From the report of the committee, an illustration may be given of the benefits of the present system as follows: The average price of XX flour, delivered at the Milk river agency in Montana, was in 1871, under contract given by Commissioner Parker, $11 21 per sack; 1872, under contract of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana, $6 90 per sack; 1873, under contract in New York supervised by committee, $4 70 per sack.

The annuity goods for the western coast were purchased under the supervision of John V. Farwell, who went to San Francisco in the performance of that duty. The report of the Purchasing Committee is also herewith submitted.

At the last session of Congress, the Board of Indian Commissioners were continued from the first of July, 1873, but no appropriation was made for the expenses of the Board, for the reason that the unexpended balance of a former appropriation was deemed ample. By a subsequent decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, under an act of Congress, $8,061 71 of this balance, still unexpended, reverted to the Treasury on the 1st of July. This made necessary either that the work of the Board should be abandoned or its members should supply the funds needed. They did this so far as necessary, and the work of the office has been continued.

The Board has, in former reports, recommended the enactment of a law authorizing the President to extend the laws of the United States over such tribes as are prepared for it to repress and purnish crimes committed by Indians against each other—better laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, or a more effective mode of enforcing the existing laws—more stringent laws to prevent encroachments upon Indian lands—making fraudulent practices of Indian agents, superintendents, employees, and contractors, felonies, and imposing severe penalties of imprisonment—making Indian testimony lawful—legitimatizing the half breed children of white men—providing for an equitable adjustment of traders prices—providing for the Mission Indians in California and other matters.

The propriety of these recommendations has been confirmed by the further experiences of the year. The suggestion of a Board of Indian Inspection made in last year's report was substantially adopted by Congress. The inspectors not being under the immediate supervision of the Commissioners, and having been but a few months engaged in their duties, we cannot yet judge of the results.

To the general report of the Secretary of our Board, and the accompanying papers, we beg leave to refer for further details as to the present state of all the Indian tribes, and of the work being done for their advancement.

The official relations existing between the Board and other departments of the government have been of the most agreeable character.

To the President for his considerate courtesy, and to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the officers of their departments, and to the General of the Army, and commander of the military posts visited by members of the Board, we are under special obligations.

Respectfully submitted.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
NATHAN BISHOP,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
GEORGE H. STUART,
EDWARD S. TOBEY,
JOHN D. LANG.

To the President of the United States.

Allegheny Surveys.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon. They decided to ask for an appropriation of $8,000 to run the department for the year. They also agreed to report an ordinance repealing the ordinance for the opening of Charles street, to be presented at the next meeting of Councils, and to submit a new ordinance for the opening of that street from Taggart street to the Perrysville road, on a different plan. The committee then adjourned, and started off on a tour of inspection of Hopkins alley, Ferry lane, Rhine street, Howard street and West End avenue.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a man named James Riley, who died suddenly in the Twenty-second ward. Deceased was forty-five years of age, an Irish man, single, and boarded in a shanty on Squirrel Hill. He had been in the employ of Scanlon Bros., contractors, on Forbes street, and was sick for one week. At eight o'clock yesterday morning he dropped dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE annual product of sulphur from the Sicilian mines is nearly 7,000,000 cwt., while that from all the rest of the world is only about 150,000. The importance of this mineral in manufactures is so great that a monopoly of the product of the Sicilian mines in the hands of any power hostile to England could almost ruin her. It was for this reason that in 1848 the manufacturing interests endeavored to get the government to interfere by force against the despotic and cruel reign of King Bomba, as he was called, and take possession of the island of Sicily in payment therefor.

Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream,
Carbolated Cold Cream,
an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very finest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, branch, Fifth and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

EXCELSIOR.

Black Silks.

Hugus & Hacke respectfully intimate to the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity that they have just completed arrangements with the manufacturer of this celebrated brand of Lyons Dress Silks for a constant and uniform supply, and for the sole agency for the goods in this market.

Our object in entering into this arrangement is principally to fill a want that has long been felt in the silk business, viz: to supply the consumer with a really good and reliable article at a moderate price. This is exactly what the manufacturer claims for his Excelsior brand. We have, therefore, the fullest confidence in recommending it to our customers as a durable and elegant fabric, fully equal to the finest finished Ponson or bonnet silks in the market.

An examination of the different grades of the Excelsior silks will convince all of their great superiority over other makes at similar prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
MWF Fifth avenue and Market street.

CHENEY BROTHERS'S

American Black Silks.

The very best quality made, $1 75 per yard, never before sold under $2 00, at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
MWF Fifth avenue and Market street.

EXCELSIOR.

Black Silks.

LIST OF PRICES.

Quality No. 1, $2 25.
Quality No. 2, $2 50.
Quality No. 3, $2 75.
Quality No. 4, $3 00.
Quality No. 5, $3 50.
Quality No. 6, $4 00.
Quality No. 7, $4 50.

HUGUS & HACKE,
MWF Sole Agents.

The New Colonnade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., is within four blocks of all the NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

The Episcopal Classical Academy.
New term begins Monday next.

DIED:

SMITH—On Wednesday evening, January 28th, 1874, at 10½ o'clock, JULIA A. SMITH, daughter of the late John Latshaw, Esq., and wife of Jacob T. Smith, in her thirty-ninth year.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 85 Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ARNOLD—On Wednesday, January 28th, 1874, GEORGE ARNOLD, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner Magee and Locust streets, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting
MATERIAL.

In order to quit business, I offer at the Very Lowest Cash Prices all of my Stock of Goods, Tools, &c., which are in good order and nearly new. I invite the attention of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Machinists and Managers of Rolling Mills, and persons contemplating building, to the above notice

I also have a light one-horse Wagon, nearly new, and one set of Single Harness for sale.

Inquire of or address

J. B. HUGHES,
No. 1327 Market street, Wheeling.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Yough House,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
Communications may be addressed to
"The Yough House."
MWF

INTERESTING TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW ROLLING MILL now approaching completion will be offered

FOR RENT,

To good and responsible parties, for a term of years. The location of this Mill is unsurpassed for its favorable Railroad and other facilities, in the midst of the best Coal Fields. The capacity of the Mill is 8 Puddling and 2 Heating Furnaces, with 2 powerful Engines and Implements complete. A RARE opportunity is here offered to parties with moderate capital.

Address communications to
MASSILLON COAL AND IRON CO.,
Massillon, Ohio.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
4p 68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

ABYSSINIA, Wed., Feb. 4 | ALGERIA, Wed. [illegible]
CALABRIA, Wed., Feb. 11 | RUSSIA, Wed., [illegible]

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 30th,
BENEFIT OF
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
When she will appear
as "AMRY," the
"LITTLE BAREFOOT."
SATURDAY—BAREFOOT MATINEE.
Monday, February 2d—COULDOCK as KING LEAR.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Managers.
B. W. WILLIAMS........Stage Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF OLIO.
Harry Kernell, Wayne and Lovely, Miss Annie Fox, Ned Fox, J. D. Kelly, and all the Favorites.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ART EXHIBITION—
SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE
Open on TUESDAY, January 27th, and all week from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
Pittsburgh Property
AND
FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION

That Valuable Two-story Brick Dwelling and Lot, on line of Birmingham street car track, belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Nixon, No. 317 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, will be sold on the Premises, on

Monday, February 2, at 2 O'Clock.

This is a very substantial and massive House, almost new, containing 8 spacious Rooms, large Kitchen supplied with a first-class Boston Range, fine 8th Room, wide Hall and good dry Cellar. Stationary Sideboards in Dining Room, Closets in each Chamber, Gas and Water in House; two large Porches in rear, from which is obtained a fine river view. Lot abuts on a 30 foot street.

This superior Property is worthy the attention of capitalists. Possession given immediately.

After the sale of Property a quantity of Furniture will be sold, comprising a

FIRST-CLASS BOOK CASE,

And Books, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.
TERMS AT SALE.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
47½ FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday........1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday........1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday........8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily........9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily........1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily........8:20 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation........4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation........10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler........6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler........2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation........9:30 a. m., and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler........10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler........5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation........8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD,
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, January 12, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	....	[illegible]
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	12:10 p m	10:10 a m
Night Express	3:25 p m	
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	2:05 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations. Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Brady's Bend accommodation makes close connection at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Buffalo Express runs through to Buffalo, Night Express to Oil City.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	3:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Ch & St Louis Ex	7:33 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:58 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex	9:05 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	[illegible]
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	8:40 p m
W. Newton ChT	12:45 p m	W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

R. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac	5 50 a m	Homestead Ac	6 55 am
Monongahela Ac	8 05 a m	Monongahela Ex	8 38 a m
Elizabeth Ac	11 00 a m	Elizabeth Ac	2 15 p m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 10 p m
Homestead Ac	6 15 p m	Homestead Ac	7 25 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways. Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	[illegible]
Washington Ac	9:18 a m	Steubenville Ac	[illegible]
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	[illegible]
Southern Ex	2:58 p m	Washington Ac	[illegible]
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	[illegible]
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	[illegible]
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	[illegible]
Sunday Ch train	[illegible]	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.